

SEE ARTICLE BY JOHN C. WICKLIFFE ON THE ANTI-LOTTERY STRUGGLE IN LOUISIANA.

# FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY

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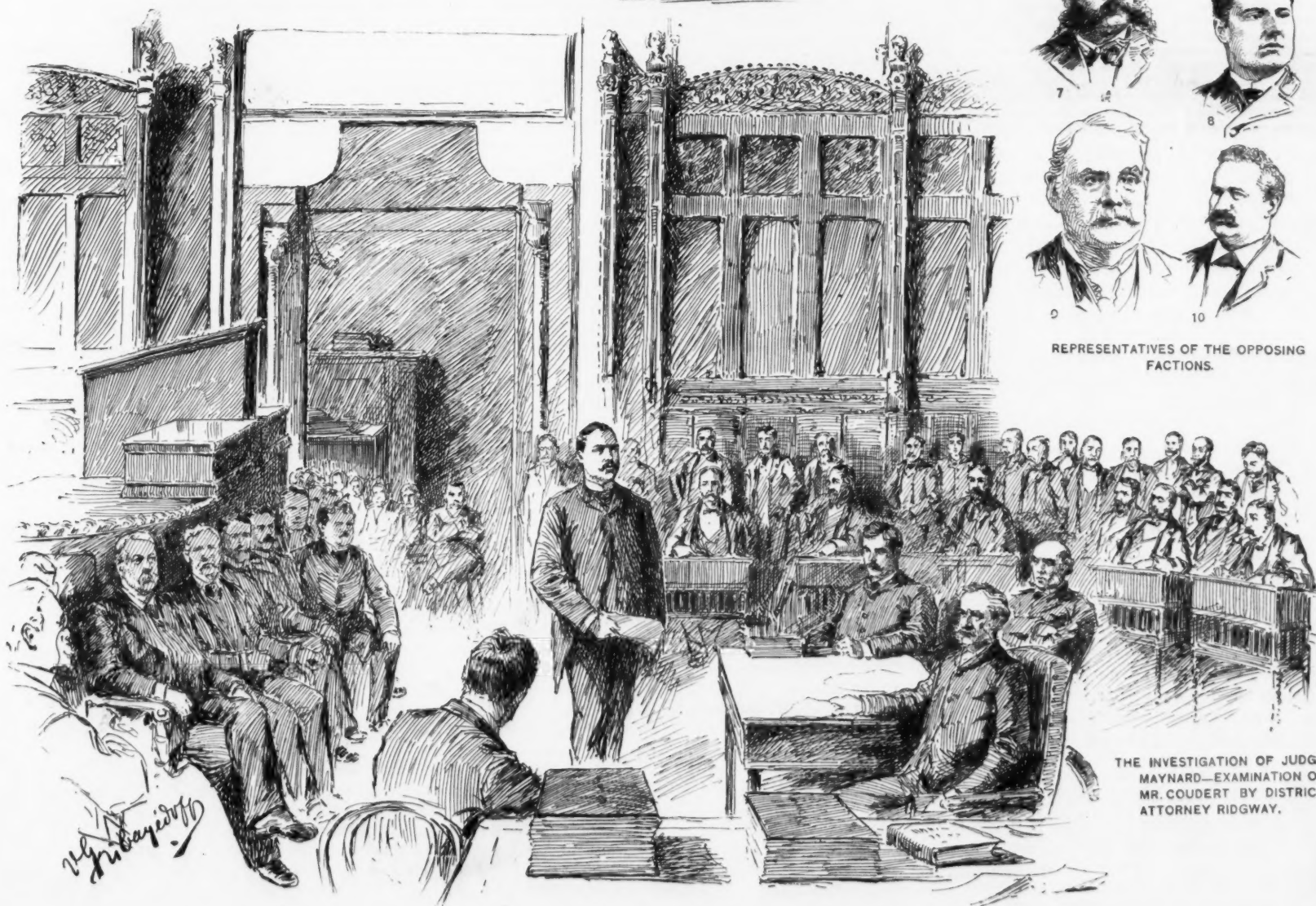
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A SECRET MEETING OF HILL LEADERS IN EX-GOVERNOR HILL'S ROOM AT THE DELEVAN HOUSE.



REPRESENTATIVES OF THE OPPOSING FACTIONS.



THE INVESTIGATION OF JUDGE MAYNARD—EXAMINATION OF MR. COUDERT BY DISTRICT ATTORNEY RIDGWAY.

1. GENERAL AMASA J. PARKER. 2. JAS. H. MANNING. 3. JUDGE D. CARY HERRICK. 4. WALTER E. WARD. 5. JOHN G. GARSIDE. 6. GALEN R. HITT. 7. ARCHER LA GRANGE. 8. JOHN GORMAN.  
9. EDW. F. MURPHY. 10. JOHN LARKIN.

THE SPLIT IN THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY AT ALBANY.—FROM SKETCHES BY C. UPHAM.—[SEE PAGE 203.]



## LESLIE'S WEEKLY.

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## THE PRESIDENT AND RENOMINATION.

THE expressions of the newspaper press and of all the political conventions which have recently been held go to show that there is practically no opposition to the renomination of President Harrison. There are a few political leaders who, out of disappointment at their failure to use the President for their own purposes, would be very glad to rally a more or less formidable opposition to him, but so far they have not succeeded in finding any candidate who is likely to commend himself at all to the national convention. Senator Cullom, who was at one time named as a candidate, has formally withdrawn from the field. Senator Allison will probably be presented by Iowa, but he has explicitly stated that he does not desire the nomination. General Alger is more ambitious, and would be quite willing to serve the party in the capacity of leadership. There does not, however, appear to be any overwhelming demand for his nomination. Taking the field as a whole, all the conditions are favorable to the practically unanimous renomination of the present executive. In proof of this statement we could fill our columns with extracts from the leading independent and Republican papers of the country. Thus the *Christian Union*, of New York, which fairly represents the best religious and intellectual thought of the time, in speaking of the President, uses the following language:

"Differing from him on important questions of public policy, the *Christian Union* has always been glad to recognize in our chief magistrate a man of unstained record, of sincere patriotism, of large capacity, and of excellent equipment for his high office. He is known to be upright, outspoken, and trustworthy. It is said of him by men of all parties—and it is a fine tribute to his character—that he is a President who never lies. A clean record of four years, a definite and aggressive policy, and a successful settlement of foreign complications will make Mr. Harrison a formidable candidate for the Presidency. He can be beaten, if at all, only by a candidate as frank and outspoken as himself."

The *St. Louis Globe-Democrat*, the able and influential organ of Republican opinion in Missouri, says of the President, that while he does not appeal to the popular imagination as Mr. Blaine does, "his popularity is of the kind that wears and grows," and it adds very truly that "he is stronger to-day in every State than he was at the time of his election. His personality is an honor to our politics, and his name stands for American manhood of the best quality." The *St. Paul Pioneer Press* speaks in the same general terms. The *Chicago Tribune* and the *Cincinnati Commercial*, speaking for the party in the Mississippi valley, agree in urging the President's renomination. In the East there is substantial unanimity on the subject. There can be no question at all as to the drift of sentiment in the Republican ranks; it is all in one direction. At the same time care should be taken in this State and elsewhere to see that the delegates who are sent to the national convention are not permitted to represent the views of a few bosses instead of those of the party at large. Let no man go as a delegate from the Empire State whose position as to the Presidency is not clearly and definitely established. We do not want to be disgraced by any trades or bargains or betrayals of trust in that convention, to the detriment of the party and serious loss of prestige to the State.

## THE DEMOCRATIC BREAK IN LOUISIANA.

The present gubernatorial contest in Louisiana is the aftermath, if not the continuation, of the lottery fight in that State. When the lottery was attempting to obtain a new charter by indirection, after it discovered that it could not carry the direct proposition before the people, it pitched upon the expedient of presenting a candidate for the gubernatorial office. It selected for that candidate Justice Samuel Douglass McEnery, the judge of the Supreme Court of Louisiana, whose vote decided the lot-

tery case in that tribunal in the lottery's favor. When the State convention met, on December 16th, 1891, both the lotteryites and the anti-s claimed to have a majority of the delegates, and two conventions were held; the lottery convention nominating Judge McEnery, and the anti-lottery body nominating Hon. Murphy J. Foster, who had led the fight against the lottery in the State Senate.

Both sides proceeded to make an active canvass of the State, with the result that the anti-s had so much the advantage that the lottery committee addressed a communication to the anti-committee asking that some sort of an arrangement be made whereby an appeal should be made to the white Democrats of the State and one of the tickets retired. After protracted discussion this was agreed to, under certain conditions, and an election all over the State, to be participated in by white Democrats alone, was ordered for March 22d, 1892. A committee of seven, three from the McEnery, or lottery side, and three from the Foster, or anti-lottery side, with Colonel John S. Young, of Shreveport, as chairman, was selected to receive the returns, count and canvass the vote, and declare the result.

The election was held, with the result that in a vote of nearly 90,000 McEnery had, upon the face of the returns, an apparent majority of about 1,600. But the Foster men entered protests against several polls on the ground of fraud and non-compliance with the rules laid down for the conduct of the election. As an instance, in the parish of St. James, at one of the polling-places the McEnery men took over a hundred "dagoes" before a notary public, who pretended to issue naturalization papers to them, and their votes were received by the McEnery commissioners of election, who were in a majority at that poll. In the Sixth Ward, First Precinct, of the city of New Orleans, the barrier which the rules provided should be erected around the polls at a distance of eight feet from the box, and within which no one but the man actually voting at the time should be allowed, was moved away, and all day the "boss" of that ward, with one or more men whose names have been mentioned as chiefs of the Mafia, stood and saw every vote which went into the box.

The importance of this may be estimated when it is known that the entire vote of this precinct—something like eight hundred—is almost solidly Italian. At this poll, also, the McEnery commissioners, who were in a majority, refused to allow the Foster commissioners to challenge voters; men over sixty years of age were permitted to vote upon registration papers calling for a man twenty-two or twenty-five years of age; men would come to the polls, and when asked where they lived would name a place more than a mile beyond the limits of the precinct, and their votes would be accepted upon the plea that they did not understand the question. The polls were surrounded all day with a mob of dagoes, and the Foster commissioners were threatened with being kept in the polling-booth all night, surrounded by this crowd, unless they allowed the McEnery commissioners to run things their own way.

The significance of this threat can be appreciated when it is known that one of these threatened commissioners was one of the lawyers who prosecuted in the Hennessy-Mafia cases. The McEnery leader in that ward, when his attention was called to the infraction of the rules at the time, responded that he "proposed to run the election to suit himself." Men were brought to the poles in droves, and registration papers and ballots were handed to them in the view of the commissioners and they were voted. In the Second Precinct of the Eighth Ward of New Orleans the votes were counted without the presence of any witnesses for the Foster side. The returns from this precinct showed only thirty-two votes for Foster, but the Foster people produced before the committee of seven sixty-three voters, whose names were on the list of voters, who swore that they voted the straight, unscratched Foster ticket. In the Second, Third, Fourth and Fifth Precincts of the Ninth Ward of New Orleans even a more horrible state of affairs was shown. The commissioners in two of the polls testified before the committee of seven that they had stuffed the ballot-boxes; the witnesses for the Foster side were denied admission to witness the count, which was made behind locked doors. In the other precincts of the ward the poll lists (lists showing the names of the voters in the order in which they voted), after the first two hundred or two hundred and fifty names, were made out in alphabetical order. First would come four men whose names began with A, then four whose names began with B, then five whose names began with C, then four with D, then three with E, then two with F, and so on to the end of the alphabet. In other polls the voters would, according to these lists of voters, come up in pairs, first two A's, then two B's, then two C's, then two D's, and so on; a singular fact being that the only two men in the precinct whose names began with Q came up together and voted.

Such gross evidence of fraud the committee could not overlook, so, by a vote of four to three, it threw out these polls on the ground that the officers of election had been guilty of such frauds that their returns could not be depended upon. The rejection of these precincts left the Foster ticket with a majority of five hundred and forty-nine in the State; accordingly the committee, again by a vote of four to three, declared the Foster ticket nominated. Thereupon the three McEnery members tendered their resigna-

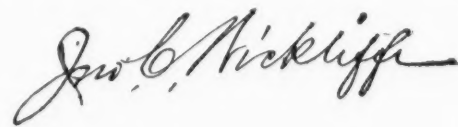
tions and withdrew. Subsequently they (the bolting three) met at the McEnery headquarters and made a pretense of tabulating the vote of the State, and published a declaration that the McEnery ticket had been nominated; but this they did as a minority and without the chairman.

Colonel John S. Young, the chairman, and the man whose vote decided the contest, is one of the best-known and purest men in the State of Louisiana, and was named for the position from that fact. He was perfectly satisfactory to all parties until he decided against the McEneryites, and then they assailed him and his motives. He has been for years in politics in Louisiana, and never have his motives been questioned, even in the bitterest races, or by his most determined opponents. In every race in which Judge McEnery has heretofore engaged, in Louisiana, Colonel Young has been his staunch supporter and advocate, taking the stump for him and going to the conventions as a McEnery delegate; especially was this the case in 1888, when Judge McEnery was a candidate for re-election as Governor. Colonel Young has not only been a life-long personal and political friend of Judge McEnery's brother, Governor John McEnery, now deceased.

From these facts an impartial public can judge whether Colonel Young was actuated by proper or improper motives in his vote and action. From the day he was selected unanimously by the State committees of both sides as arbitrator until the minute when he rendered his decision, he was the subject of the praise of the McEnery newspapers as a man of unexampled fairness, of strict integrity, and of great ability; it was only after he had decided against them that they opened their mud batteries upon him. The outcome of all this is that both the Foster and the McEnery tickets are in the field, each claiming to be the regularly nominated ticket. At first the McEneryites were disposed to give up; their newspapers took down the names of the candidates which they had kept standing at the head of their editorial columns, and announced that the judgment had gone against them; but subsequently they put the names back again and declared that the fight was still to go on. This was done after a meeting of the leaders, held some time after the decision was announced.

Many men who supported McEnery have declared that they will sustain the judgment of the committee and are now supporting Foster, and in some cases whole parishes which went almost solidly for McEnery have proclaimed themselves for the Foster ticket. Public opinion is divided as to whether McEnery and his associates are running for the purpose of beating Foster with Leonard, or whether it is simply a bluff, intended to force the Foster people to divide with them and give them some of the offices on the ticket. Nobody has the most remote idea that the McEnery ticket is in the field with the slightest hope of being elected; its staunchest supporters make no such claim. This is the situation to-day in the Democratic party of Louisiana.

The Republican party also has two tickets in the field, lottery and anti-lottery, with the lottery ticket in the lead. There is some talk of a combination between the McEnery and the Leonard (lottery Republican) forces, but what it will amount to cannot now be ascertained. The Breaux (anti-lottery) Republicans would infinitely prefer the election of the Foster ticket to the McEnery (lottery Democratic) or the Leonard (lottery Republican) tickets, and they do not hesitate to say so. And on election day many of them, satisfied that there is no chance of the election of the Breaux Republican ticket, will vote the Foster ticket, on the ground that, as they cannot get a good government for the State by the election of anti-lottery Republicans, their next duty as Louisianians is to get a good government by the election of an anti-lottery Democratic set of officers. So stand matters politically in Louisiana to-day.



## THE RHODE ISLAND ELECTION.

The result of the recent election in Rhode Island is a distinct affirmation of the confidence of the people of that State in the American principle of protection. The campaign was fought distinctively on that issue. The Democracy absolutely refused to discuss any other question. When the attempt was made to introduce the financial issue it was resented at every point. They imported the shining lights of tariff reform for the purpose of illuminating the popular mind as to the atrocities of the McKinley law. Even Mr. Cleveland was induced to participate in this discussion, and in his vehement criticisms of this act, went so far as to denounce all manufacturers as thieves, thereby putting a brand upon some of the most honorable and useful citizens of the State.

The result of the contest shows that all these diatribes counted for nothing with the people. The net outcome of the Democratic "educational campaign" was a Republican triumph all along the line. In a total vote some 9,000 greater than any ever before cast in the State, the Republican ticket had a plurality of 2,079, and a majority over all of 299, the Legislature being Republican in both branches. In 1889 the Democratic plurality in the State



was 4,419; in 1890 it was 1,560, and last year it was 1,254. These figures show by way of contrast the great gains made by the Republicans in the recent campaign.

Of course the chief value of this victory lies in the fact that it secures the country the service of Senator Aldrich for another six years. Able, experienced, familiar with affairs, and one of the framers of the tariff law, the defeat of Senator Aldrich would have been a positive loss to the interests of sound legislation. Undoubtedly the marked triumph of the party in the legislative election is in a measure due to the belief of right-thinking men of all parties in Rhode Island that his services could not be wisely dispensed with.

This election, however, is significant in a wider sense, as indicating the trend of popular opinion. It shows that the people, whenever the subject is intelligently presented, can be depended upon to support the policy of protection and honest money. It points the way to a decisive Republican triumph in the Presidential election of November next.

#### MR. BLOUNT AND CONSULAR REFORM.

For downright feeble-minded silliness and ignorance, the Diplomatic and Consular Appropriations bill before Congress defies competition, and the nation has reason for experiencing a feeling of disgust that such a narrow-minded man as Mr. Blount, of Georgia, its author, was ever placed at the head of the important Foreign Affairs Committee. His report accompanying the bill has one recommendation—its extreme brevity.

It essays to be a "reform" measure. Mr. Blount considerably refrains from indicating just how to reform our diplomatic system, because he could not hope for an acceptance of his views by the Senate or the President, he says. This is his only statement that hints at a germ of mental capacity.

The consular portion of the bill is so freighted with blunders that it would be charitable to Mr. Blount to suspect clerical carelessness in its preparation. For example, the bill calls for a consul-general not only at London, but at Liverpool, which would be as much of an anomaly as a cow with two heads, and as absurdly superfluous as two ministers to the court of St. James. Several offices are entirely overlooked, including the consulates-general at Vienna and Halifax, and many unwarranted liberties are taken with the accepted geography of the world, like scheduling Dresden under the head of Great Britain, and Santo Domingo as belonging to Spain, which for nearly a century has not been the fact.

In Mr. Blount's mind parsimony seems to stand for "reform," for he goes through the list of salaries of consuls, which in a majority of cases are already ridiculously inadequate, and by indiscriminate application of his pruning-knife he reduces the yearly salary account by \$62,000, placing several not unimportant consulates in the one thousand dollars a year list to accomplish this.

What promise for the educated and capable American ambitious to serve his country! Than being appointed United States consul at posts like Nice, Venice, or Christiana, at a salary of one thousand dollars, a man had better go on the police force of his native town or obtain employment as conductor of a street-car.

Reform of our consular system has long been needed, but the reform should be in the interests of consular offices, not against them. Better men than political waifs and henchmen of small capacity should be our commercial representatives abroad, capable of performing their duties in a manner worthy of our national dignity and greatness. They should be well paid, far better than they now are.

Statistics show the consular service to be nearly self-supporting. For the last fiscal year the receipts to the government for consular fees were, in round numbers, \$1,100,000, while the item of salaries was but \$481,000.

Intelligent members of Congress, independent of politics, will surely crush any ramshackle proposition intended to put our consular service on a money-making basis, thereby lowering its not over-satisfactory standard and turning it into the commercial speculation which Mr. Blount's farcical bill would come very near accomplishing.

#### THE DECADENCE OF OUR LEGISLATURES.

IN this one country, now so vast and powerful among civilized governments, there are forty-four different legislative bodies, engaged in making laws for the people of as many States. Upon the action of these bodies depends the moral and material welfare of our population of over sixty millions. Setting aside the national concerns controlled by the Federal government, these numerous sources of law control all the varied interests of our every-day life—our taxation, our domestic institutions, our municipal administration, our criminal justice, and in fact most of the legislation upon which our security in life, liberty, and property depends.

Although it is obvious, as Professor Bryce remarks, that a State must take the people as it finds them, with such elements of ignorance and passion as exist in masses of men everywhere, yet it is discouraging, as we enter upon the second century of our national life, to see how these legislative bodies, supposed to represent the average virtue

of our people, seem to be degenerating. Surely we cannot admit that our average of virtue is declining at this early stage, and if it is, it is painful to think that the decay is beginning in the oldest of the States where our democratic institutions first took root. And yet it seems to be true that rascality and corruption are now most prevalent in the Legislatures of those States of the forty-four which should now be the most advanced. The recent revelation of these evil tendencies in New York, New Jersey, and Maryland may well make us despair of the republic.

English observers of our systems tell us that the radical difficulty is that we choose our representatives by districts, and send only residents of the locality to make our laws—thus depriving ourselves of the power to secure for that high service able and public-spirited men, who may be ready to devote themselves to it wherever in the several States they may be found and supported by the votes of all who might combine to recognize their ability and intrust them with the law-making power. But we have come to regard this restriction to locality as essential, and it is too late for any change. Yet if this matter is candidly considered it will be found to be the root of many of our legislative evils. Take the representatives of many of the districts of New York City and of Jersey City, elected by the local machinery, and replace them with men of the deliberate choice of the whole people of the two States, and what a purification of the legislative atmosphere the change would make.

But since this is now out of the question, other remedies must be sought. If, with our system as it is, all men who appreciate how vitally the work of making laws affects their own interests would combine to raise the standard of those whom they send to do it, the same results would follow. The cause of the decadence of our representative bodies is in a great measure the indifference of those whose interests are most affected by it. It is deplorable to observe the apathy which large numbers of men with great interests at stake permit a group of scheming politicians, seeking only the spoils of office, to nominate and elect the men charged with the duty of making the laws under which they are to be taxed, and by which their moral and pecuniary interests are to be affected without appeal.

Having neglected their duty at the first stage, when it could be easily and effectually performed, they are aroused too late to the evils which threaten them from the venality of those in whose hands they have themselves placed the power, and are compelled to connive at and assist in the business of corruption in sheer self-defense. And so the evils go on increasing from year to year, and will continue until the public conscience is awakened, or the consequences so sharply felt as to compel the remedy—always in the hands of the voters—of sending men to make our laws who are true representatives of at least the average virtue and intelligence of the community.

Professor Bryce, already quoted, declares that "in America it is to be expected that the more active conscience of the people and the reform of the civil service will cut down, if they do not wholly eradicate, such corruption as now infests the legislative bodies, while better ballot and election laws may do the same for the constituencies."

This is a hopeful outlook, but it must be confessed that there have not been many signs of such improvement during the few years since the English statesman was here as an impartial observer.

#### TOPICS OF THE WEEK.

THE story that Senator Hill is still chuckling over the result of ex-President Cleveland's incursion into Rhode Island politics is probably unfounded.

AND now we are going into the business of instructing foreigners how to make corn bread. Uncle Jerry Rusk has appointed a commissioner for the purpose of introducing corn foods in Europe and doing what he can to popularize them, with a view of stimulating an increased demand for our corn on that side of the globe. The gentleman who goes in this capacity has had some experience in Paris and other cities in promoting the education of cooks in the art of making corn bread, and it is believed that with his acquaintance with the subject and the advantages he already enjoys he will be able to accomplish much in the direction proposed. There is no doubt our agriculture would be greatly benefited by the creation of a foreign market for our corn.

THE recent municipal elections in the Western States show that the Republican party is more than holding its own. In Ohio the returns show surprising Republican gains almost everywhere. This is especially true of the large cities, where the Democracy have heretofore been able to maintain themselves against all assault. In Illinois, Iowa, and Wisconsin the Republican cause has been equally successful. It is in Michigan, however, that the most significant victories have been achieved. The Democracy have vigorously claimed this State ever since they were able to carry it in 1890 on account of Republican dissensions and mistakes, but the late township and municipal elections show that the Republicans are in better shape than for many years past. They carried a number of

Democratic strongholds, while in others the Democratic majorities were considerably reduced. These elections are significant as indicating the drift of the tide, and will no doubt have an important influence in stimulating Republicans to redoubled activity in the coming national campaign.

How is this? We read that General Alger's boom for the Republican Presidential nomination is receiving comparatively little support in his own State of Michigan. Nearly all of the counties which have so far elected delegates to the State convention have declared in favor of the renomination of President Harrison. This is somewhat surprising in view of the claim which has been set up that Michigan would be solid for its own State candidate. It is no doubt true that he will have the support of a number of the State delegation, but it is quite easy to see that his boom is not in as healthful and vigorous a state as could be desired. It seems indeed to be a little lonesome, and it is among the possibilities that it will be taking to cover before the national convention assembles.

THE act which has been introduced in the Legislature, providing among other things for the appointment of three inspectors of election for each election district in New York State, is the latest attempt at reform by Tammany Hall. It was not enough to steal the State Senate; it was not enough to have Judge Maynard disgraced in the eyes of his legal brethren; it was not enough to rush through the speedway drive bill, which threatened to despoil Central Park, which belongs to the people, for still the people would have a right to vote at the forthcoming election, and at least stand some show of having their votes counted as cast. Now it is proposed to make New York State Democratic whichever way the election goes this fall, and in order to do this the non-partisan character of the board of inspectors must be changed. Now let the people see what they are going to do about it!

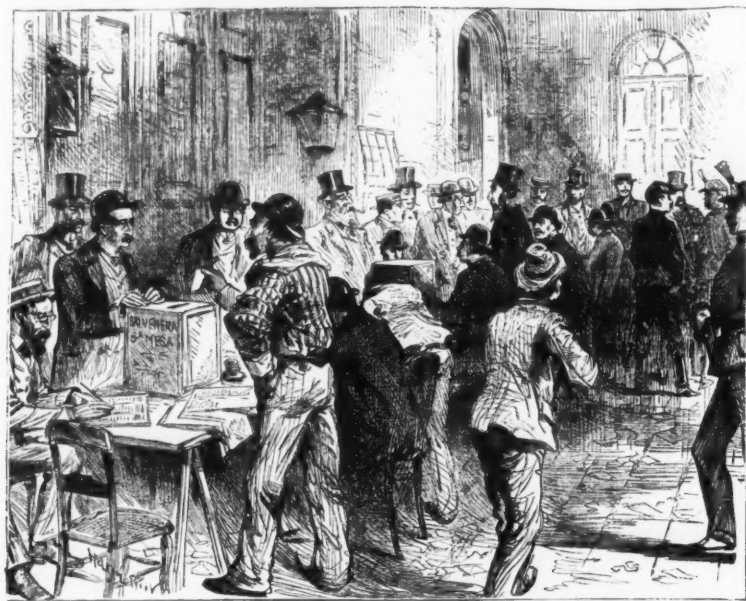
THE recent campaign in Rhode Island was characterized by an exhibition of Republican generosity which has received deserved commendation. The Democrats in the town of Lincoln neglected for some reason to file within the legal time properly certified lists of their legislative nominees. This left them at the mercy of the Republicans, whose candidates were thus left without opposition. It was possible that the complexion of the Legislature and the re-election of Senator Aldrich might depend upon the result in that town, and when the Democrats applied to the Republican Legislature for the passage of a special act legalizing their lists, it was supposed their importunity would be treated with contempt. But the Republicans, realizing that fair play in politics is always the wiser plan, complied with the request, and thus enabled the Democracy to vote for their candidates. The Republicans did this in full view of the fact that it might involve the loss of the Legislature. Two years ago the Rhode Island Democrats, with a view of embarrassing their opponents, placed an election on Saturday in order to disfranchise a large number of Seventh-day Baptists, who observe Saturday as Sunday. They profited by the trick, but they afterward received an overwhelming rebuke at the hands of the people. We are glad the Republicans of that State did the right thing with no reference to results, and that the results have justified the principle that fair play pays even in politics.

THE New Jersey Legislature, at its recent session, passed an act legalizing the Reading leases in that State, by which control is obtained of the Lehigh Valley and New Jersey Central roads. The passage of the bill was accomplished by a handful of Democratic bosses, who are said to have handled some hundreds of thousands of dollars in securing the result. They made the question a party one so far as possible, and it was understood that they had the sympathy of the Governor. All accounts agree that there was an unprecedented debauchery of the Legislature in the effort to enact the law, and it has been openly charged, and is believed to be capable of proof, that enormous sums were paid for certain individual votes. One result of the passage of the act by which the Reading obtained practical control of the coal tonnage was an advance in the price of coal. This produced a popular revolt, and the public indignation became so great and was so vigorously manifested that consternation seized the Democratic bosses, and the Governor was actually compelled to refuse his assent to the bill. In doing so he undertook to apologize for it, and for the Legislature in passing it, but he was not equal to facing the popular storm which had been raised by the open corruption of the Legislature and the consequent effect of the measure upon the coal market. Of course the veto of the bill leaves the high-toned Democratic lobbyists in a somewhat unfavorable position, but as they have the railroad swag in their pockets, they can afford to face the disagreeable conditions in which they are placed. The Reading alleges that the veto will not at all affect the leases, and that it will carry out the purpose of the combination it has formed.





THE DYNAMITE EXPLOSION IN THE RUE DE CLICHY, PARIS—APPEARANCE OF THE VESTIBULE AND STAIRCASE.



VOTING UNDER MILITARY PROTECTION IN BUENOS AYRES, CAPITAL OF THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC.



DESTROYING LOCUSTS AT PAYSANDU, URUGUAY.



ENGLAND.—THE FAMOUS SCOTS GUARDS SALUTING THE COLORS BEFORE GOING ON GUARD FOR THE DAY.



THE DYNAMITE EXPLOSION, PARIS—RESCUING INMATES OF THE WRECKED HOUSE, RUE DE CLICHY.





"A smart equipage with a single occupant rolled into Madison Square."

## THE VEILED LADY.

BY ARTHUR COLFAX GRISSON.

### I.

THE Fifth Avenue was glorious in a flood of autumn sunlight. The day was as perfect as a memory of Como. Like a flash of pleasure the sun had suffused the warm face of the October sky, and the morning air was as exhilarating as champagne.

Aristocratic humanity could not withstand the allurements of the day, and the great artery of fashion teemed with the blue-blood of the nation. The display of magnificence was dazzling. There were tides of stunning costumes, and there were tides of fleckless vehicles that glittered in the sun as the firmament does in darkness.

One of the smartest of the equipages rolled into Madison Square at the moment the great clock in front of the Fifth Avenue Hotel indicated the hour of twelve, and there was that about the single occupant which attracted no little attention from the casual pedestrians.

It was a woman, and she was young, a fact evinced by the ripe fullness of her exquisite figure. Her gown was of some dull, shimmering, black material, which clung closely to her form, and over the bodice was worn a dark gray jacket, embroidered in dull gold. The hat was the most striking feature of her garb. It was a unique imitation of the cap of Mephistopheles, and from it was suspended a black, dotted veil that entirely concealed her features. While, on the whole, there was nothing startlingly unconventional about the costume, it gave to the wearer an air of *diablerie* that was not altogether pleasant.

Mr. Graham St. John, who had paused in his morning stroll to inspect a crayon portrait of a beautiful young woman which was displayed in a photographer's window, noticed the veiled lady with the keenest interest. As a man of the world, it was against the creed of Mr. Graham St. John to be surprised at anything, else he surely would have been surprised at the sight of this strange personage.

A month ago he had seen her in Paris—not once, but a number of times. On each occasion she had worn this identical costume. The meetings had occurred on the Boulevard or the Champs Elysées, as she drove in company with a tall, benign woman, the identities of both of whom were a mystery. He had never seen her face, but once he had had the pleasure of restoring to her a dainty lace handkerchief which the wind had frolicked from her hand, and he remembered that the voice in which she thanked him for the service was singularly soft and sweet. He had then felt confident that she was a woman of luxurious beauty, who for an odd caprice chose to shroud herself in piquant mystery.

He had thought the elderly individual at her side might be her mother, for there was a certain resemblance in their figures. They were either English or American, he had not decided which. The present meeting seemed to settle the question.

The carriage drew up at the curb near where Mr. St. John stood, and the lady stepped gracefully to the pavement. As Mr. St. John moved aside to make free for her to pass up to the studio, she bowed, whether in thanks or recognition he was at a loss to decide.

The young man strolled on up Broadway, pondering the coincidence of this last meeting with the veiled lady. He admitted to himself that he was unusually interested in the mysterious young woman, and in an hour's time he found himself again before the studio.

He had a passing acquaintance with the artist, and he had conceived the idea of learning from him what he knew concerning his visitor of the morning. As he passed in he noticed that the crayon portrait which he had admired had been taken from the window.

"The young lady is Miss Verne, of Madison Avenue, I believe," said the artist, affably, in answer to Mr. St. John's question. "Her photograph was sent me about six months ago with an order to make a large crayon from it; as the picture was not called for on time I took the liberty of exhibiting it in the window, as the subject was especially pleasing, and the work a little more carefully executed than usual. This morning the young lady called and took the picture away."

"Are you sure that the young lady who called is the subject of the picture?" asked Mr. St. John.

"Well, no," was the reply. "I did not see her face. But she introduced herself as Miss Verne."

As Mr. St. John closed the door of the studio behind him he made up his mind to know more of Miss Verne before the snow fell. A beautiful young woman who so deliberately challenged attention and piqued the curiosity of all beholders must be an extraordinary individual, and well worth cultivating.

### II.

In a very elegant and tasteful up-town apartment the veiled lady removed her veil, whereupon the reason of her invariable habit of concealing her features was instantly manifest.

While possessing a figure of marvelous suppleness and grace, her face was of shocking ugliness. The features were coarse and distorted, almost unfeminine. The facial affliction seemed, indeed, a species of natural deformity, and she must have been hideous from birth. Her eyes were dark and malevolent, and the lines of her mouth expressed cruelty and passion as plainly as words. With her veil off she was quite as repulsive as she was alluring with it on. She represented a strange paradox of nature.

She was not alone in the room. Another young woman of about the same age—twenty-three or twenty-four—reclined in an attitude of indolent ease on a handsome Moorish couch by a window overlooking the street. She was irresistibly beautiful,

with regular features and skin like satin. Her eyes, long-lashed and lustrous, had all the innocence of a fawn's. In figure, oddly enough, she was almost identical in appearance with her companion.

The latter, free of her street garments, sat down near the couch and began to talk animatedly, in a voice winning and mellifluous.

"New York is simply charming, Mina. You cannot know how happy I am to be home again. I was in Paris almost three years, you know, and I was becoming homesick—very homesick, *ma chère*. I brought your portrait from Chalk's."

"Yes?" said the other, carelessly.

"Yes. He had displayed it in the window, where every beggar and wanton in town could gaze at it."

Mina laughed.

"I knew it," she answered. "I saw it there myself."

"Eh! and were you not furious?"

Mina laughed again.

"Not at all, *ma chère* Blanche. Was it not a compliment? I saw the crowd admiring it."

A peculiar glitter came into Blanche's eyes—a glitter of envy, jealousy, hatred.

"Ah, *mon Dieu!* you are beautiful," she exclaimed, "while I—all the *massages* in Paris, could not make me even presentable. Do you think an artist would display my picture in his window? He would be mobbed!"

"Don't talk like that, cousin," said the reclining girl, pleadingly.

"Very well, then, I will entertain you with a bit of gossip. It is about a man. I saw him in Paris, and to-day I saw him here."

"A friend?"

"A friend? Have I a friend? He is not even an acquaintance. But I know his name. It is Graham St. John."

"An Englishman?"

"Yes. Many times your mamma and I saw him as we drove along the Bois of afternoons, and once I dropped my handkerchief that he might pick it up and come near to me."

"How cunning you are!"

Blanche smiled cynically.

"Men find it difficult to resist my wiles," she returned, dryly. "Mina, this is the most splendid man I ever saw. He has a magnificent figure, and great brown eyes and wavy hair. He dresses so quietly and tastefully that one feels at a glance that he is a gentleman. He is very learned, too. He has a great reputation in England and Paris."

"So? And how did you come to know so much about him, my dear? How did you learn his name?"

"How—hem? I have a way. Well, I will tell you. The magazines printed his picture, and I recognized him from that."

"How charming! And you like him, Blanche?"



The lady of the veil said something under her breath, but made no audible answer.

"How old is he, dear?" pursued the other, her face lit up with interest.

"Twenty-eight, the magazine said."

"And what is he famous for?"

"He has written a book—on society. I read it in Paris. It was unique—brilliant."

Mina clasped her hands and raised her eyes to her cousin's face.

"How charming!" she exclaimed again. "He must be your ideal, Blanche. Handsome, famous—above all, intellectual! You, who are so intellectual—you could like no one not your equal or superior."

"Hush!" said Blanche, harshly, springing to her feet and pacing the floor agitatedly. "That is mockery. You must not suggest such idle dreams. *Mon Dieu!* what if he saw my face? It would disgust him. He would as soon think of wooing and winning a negress. Suppose I loved him madly; what good—what good, I say, could ever come of it? It is folly for me to think of such happiness. You forget how monstrous I am!"

"Oh, my poor Blanche—"

"There; you must not! Leave me. I wish to think—to weep, perhaps. Ah, you know not what a terrible humiliation is mine! I felt it enough before—but now, oh, God! I wish I could die. Why was I born? I think I represent God's vengeance for some parental crime. It is well *they* do not live to be thus horribly reminded of their sin. Leave me at once!"

"But, Blanche—"

"Leave me! Leave me, please!"

Mina arose from the couch and went reluctantly from the room. The strange woman continued to pace the floor in a fit of passion. Weep? She was not one to weep. Rather she was savage as a tigress is, that would sooner kill than caress.

When she spoke again her voice was as sibilant as a snake's.

"Why do I live? I—as repulsive as a toad! I am an outcast—a despised thing! I am like an offensive animal which all mankind would kill at sight. And I have pride—ah! my humiliation is too horrible! I would not let them see my face for the world. Shall I ever forget that night, long ago, when I attended my first ball, and was scorned by them all? Can I forget the hours that followed when I wept and cursed my fate by turns, and in a frenzy of rage and grief would have thrown myself from the window if the accursed maid had not stayed me? Why did I not kill her and carry on my purpose? But never again have they had the opportunity of humiliating me. I swore then I would never show my face again, nor should my name be so much as mentioned. I would shut myself off from the world and grind out my destiny in solitude. But oh, how I have suffered! How hard it all has been! Why was I given pride, ambition, passion—when none is to be gratified? To think that I shall never be loved—always despised, despised! I would be the dog of a man that loved me, and that I loved. A nature such as mine craves love sleeping and waking. I have the spirit and the life,—ah, if I but had the charm that wins men's hearts!"

"If I had *her* beauty! How I envy her! I am a woman of the world, traveled, experienced, brilliant, and if I but had *her* beauty I could utilize it in a way that she, in her dove-like innocence, would never dream of using it. If I had *her* beauty!"

Suddenly calm and thoughtful, she walked slowly to the window and looked down upon the street a long time. Presently her repellent face lighted as with a new purpose.

"Her beauty shall answer for mine!" she exclaimed. "Through her I shall accomplish that which I could never do for myself. She shall serve me. She shall bend to my will. She shall be the decoy dove. By the strange power that I have over her shall be wrought my happiness."

"They do not know how desperate I am. How by night and by day I have planned to outwit my destiny. Despair will drive me mad unless—unless *he* loves her and marries me!"

### III.

MR. GRAHAM ST. JOHN, comfortably seated in his luxurious apartments at the Hoffman House, was deeply concerned to find among his letters of the morning a dainty envelope containing only an engraved visiting card, which read:

MISS VERNE.

(Paris and)  
—MADISON AVE.

The words "Paris and" were written, and on the reverse side was, "Let us be friends."

"Egad! this is remarkable," muttered the young gentleman, blowing the smoke of his perfect to the ceiling. "This solves the problem in a way that suits me, surely. Unconventional, hence admirable. In keeping with the character of the woman, I should say. I am charmed. They call me a crank in London because I lanced and ridiculed social conventionality, and I'll wager a month's royalties that this woman has read my book and agrees with me. By Jove! I'll lose no time in calling upon her."

Nor did he.

In the drawing-room of the handsome home he was made a welcome guest, and the original of Chalk's beautiful picture proved even more winning and gracious than he had imagined her. She seemed innocence itself. All during the interview she was embarrassed, especially when he referred to Paris, or casually to the Mephistophelian costume. But this was not unnatural, under the circumstances, concluded Mr. St. John, and he confined the conversation to more impersonal topics. The lady was the first to bring up the subject of his book, and she betrayed as much familiarity with it as though she had read it but yesterday. She cordially concurred in all his revolutionary notions, and complimented him upon having the courage of his convictions.

"I am tempted to believe that *you* despise conventionality as much as myself, Miss Verne," said Mr. St. John.

"It is true," she replied. "We are no better and no more modest than our primogenitors, and yet our modern society makes demands that are not only absurd and inconsistent, but—but inconvenient."

Both saw something in this concluding word to smile at, the intimated reference to their own case being mutually understood.

There was no doubting the refinement and culture of the young woman, and her charming heterodoxy seemed more of a *naïve* affectation than a strong-minded opposition to contemporaneous social conditions. Her opinions were neither new nor original, but their expression gratified Mr. St. John by reason of the fact that they were echoes or repetitions of his own views, and, as such, in a sense complimentary.

In a word, Mr. St. John was more deeply impressed with Miss Verne than he had ever been with a woman before. He left the house a happy man, and his last sentence was a promise to call again.

He called again,—and again.

And he knew not that behind the heavy damask *portières* of the drawing-room where he was so agreeably entertained, sat, in eager silence, a strange eavesdropper to his every word—a creature with an exquisite figure and a face of hideous repulsiveness. Nor did he know that she whom he had come to love was under the mystic influence of this concealed being, and was but a tool in the accomplishment of as bold and clever a scheme as ever originated in the brain of woman. He had on more than one occasion made a study of that mysterious human power called hypnotism, but he had never dreamed that it might enter into his own life and make him the victim of a cunning conspiracy.

### IV.

WHEN Mr. Graham St. John proposed to Miss Mina Verne that she become his wife and return with him to England at once, she acknowledged that she reciprocated his love, but demurred to the ceremony on the ground that her mother—who was ill, by the way—was strongly opposed to her marriage with any one other than a French count who had been at their feet in Paris and who was coming to America very soon to continue his suit.

"But you will not marry him?" said Mr. St. John.

"No," was the answer.

"And you are positive that your mother will not accept me for a son-in-law?"

"Positive."

"Then," said Mr. St. John, with unction, "marry me privately. You are of age, and can do as you please. We will be united without a word to any one, and will sail immediately. Forgiveness will follow."

He pleaded so earnestly that at last she consented, and for the first time he held her to his breast and kissed her lips rapturously.

As he did so he fancied—or was it a fancy?—that he heard a remonstrative movement behind the *portières* of the room; but it was not repeated and in his new-found happiness was quickly forgotten.

The famous Englishman was too deeply infatuated to cherish a suspicion of any sort, or to consider the indiscretion of his course.

### V.

"THE whole plan has worked like a charm," said Blanche Verne in exultant tones, when the

two young women were alone in their room. "You have played your part admirably, Mina. Do I not know?—have I not heard every word? Now when he comes for you, I will go down in the dark to him, and I will dress in one of your gowns, and I will be veiled. Our figures are so much alike, and our voices so nearly the same, he will be easily deceived. And I will wear the veil during the ceremony, and he will be married to *me*—*me*, instead of to you. And then we will go aboard the vessel at once, and he will never know the mistake he has made until we are safely at sea. It will be Wednesday night, you know, and the ship will sail very early on Thursday morning, while he still imagines me you. And he will be mine—mine! Oh, dear cousin, if you knew how I love him, you would not be angry with me for this little subterfuge! Through him I see the realization of my dreams, and the happiness that otherwise were all denied me."

Mina, with her face pale as death, wearily crossed the room and went out.

Then a sound came from the throat of the arch-plotter that could be likened to nothing but a diabolical chuckle.

"She does not know *all* my scheme," she muttered, with dancing eyes. "Does she think I do not consider his chagrin and horror when he finds me out! I am too far-sighted not to provide for that. Money will do anything, and it will induce a man to throw vitriol into Graham St. John's eyes, after—after we are married—as we go aboard the boat, perhaps. It will destroy his sight, and I will nurse him and care for him, and he will never suspect, and being blind, he can never see my face, and always I will be Mina to him!"

And then she laughed hysterically.

### VI.

At precisely nine o'clock on Tuesday night a close carriage drew up at the curb in front of—Madison Avenue, and at the same moment a cloaked figure ran down the brown-stone stoop of the house and was hastily assisted into the conveyance by its single occupant.

Once seated, and the vehicle rolling rapidly down the asphalt street, the woman sank almost fainting into the arms of her companion, who caressed her tenderly.

"Why did you write me urging me to come to-night, instead of Wednesday night, darling?" asked Mr. St. John, presently.

"I cannot tell you—now," answered Mina—for it was she—faintly. "I can tell you—nothing, except—except that I love you!"

At that moment the carriage drew up at a modest parsonage in one of the cross streets, and the two alighted and were ushered into the presence of the waiting minister.

## RUSSIA'S FAMINE.

### THE MOUJIKS' EVIL GENIUS.

OF all the forms of human woe that appeal to the philanthropy of the prosperous and benevolent of other lands to-day, none calls so urgently upon our sympathies as the victims of the Russian famine.

Some time previous to the actual visitation of the gaunt spectre that now hovers over the broad Russian land it was the writer's privilege to ride on horseback from Moscow to the Black Sea, a route that took me through a large part of the famine-stricken district. Day after day for several weeks I was in close contact with the moujik, studying, under the tutelage of a bright young Moscow student, who acted as interpreter, his character, his methods, his economic surroundings and every-day mode of life.

The Russian famine! We read of it among other items of interesting news that fit in comfortably with coffee and rolls for breakfast, or in the magazines we are treated to details that touch our hearts for the moment. "Poor devils!" we say, and relieve our feelings with a ten-dollar check to the relief fund. As a people, however, we—thank heaven!—but dimly realize the meaning of it all, so remote is the possibility, so vague the significance of famine to the American mind.

Particularly do we not understand that the Russian peasant lives within the baleful shadow of hunger and want from one end of his hard life to the other. From the cradle to the grave his next-door neighbor is a famine of bread. Occasionally, as now, the scourge laid upon him seems to be the work of God; but ordinarily it is the work of his fellow-man, of vampires in human form who annually suck away the produce of the land on which he lives and toils. To the decree of Providence the sorely stricken moujiks submit, even unto death by slow starvation, with a spirit of resignation inconceivable to us. The truth, if fearlessly revealed, would give to the world the melancholy yet sublime spectacle of thousands of the skeleton forms of these most patient and submissive people on

earth dying the horrible, lingering death of hunger, muttering the fatalistic creed, "It is the will of God."

Sublime indeed!—the sublimity of helpless, childish innocence and impotence. Yet their creed contains a curse, a fanatic poison never absent from the orthodox Russian heart. If the scourge of heaven be upon the long-suffering moujiks, its tangible instruments are largely men, and the wonder of wonders to any one who comprehends the giant strength latent in the toiling millions of Muscovy, is the infinite spirit of forbearance that has thus far distinguished the Russian peasant in this, the greatest calamity of modern times.

Let us not go into figures here; others have done so, and have claimed that grain enough has been shipped out of Russia within the past several months to have fed the population of the famine district till next harvest. It sounds incredible. Twenty millions of people sitting in the brooding shadow of a terrible death, doing nothing while the elixir of life that might have saved them was being taken away from among them to fatten aliens and strangers. Only the Russian moujik, with his fatalistic apathy of belief in God and the Czar, or the soft and effeminate Hindoo, could be capable of this strange thing.

There has been a flitting of grain-laden ships, and there has been a flitting of Russian Hebrew refugees.

Why couple them together? Because in Russia Jewish merchants and the export trade in grain are inseparable; they naturally go together; neither can be violently affected without disrupting the other. The Russian Hebrew refugees who are arriving on our shores by the ship-load are entitled to our sympathy. Let us give them hospitality—aid them to a new and a better order of life as people fleeing from an intolerable tyranny; but let us also pause, and in all fairness of spirit ask whether or no they may not also, before the famine has run its course, figure as people to be congratulated on their expulsion. The Czar's government has driven them away; but it may yet come to be seen as the savior of their lives also, for there is small doubt in the minds of those who know something of Russian rural economics that the government may yet be called upon to stand between every Hebrew in the famine district of the empire and death by violence at the hands of hunger-infuriated moujiks, who have formed the habit of turning to their Jewish neighbors in explanation of all their woes.

The relation of the Russian peasant to the Jewish usurers and vodka merchants of the land is always a peculiarly irritating one, owing to the widely opposite characters of the parties concerned. The Russian moujik and the Russian Jew represent respectively the extreme limits of human cunning and human unsophistication. The moujik is an overgrown, ignorant, guileless, generous-souled, and wholly improvident child, whose likeness is not to be found in any other country. His stock temptation is the village groggery, and the bane of his existence is the man who keeps it. Nine times out of ten the vodka-seller of the village is a Jew, in which case he is also the village Shylock, a usurer with methods of extortion at command that he of Venice and the historic pound of flesh never dreamed of.

The Hebrew usurer of the Russian village is, forsooth, a unique character—a study of such concentrated avarice, craftiness, rascality, and financial ability as to be simply comical in comparison with the open-brained guilelessness and gullibility of the villagers around him, were it not for the calamitous consequences that wait upon his all-grasping energy. One of these abjectly humble but unspeakably crafty Simon-offs or Solomonskis will enter a prosperous community of moujiks, set up business in a rude shanty with a barrel of cheap vodka and a few cases of bottled beer, and in a half-dozen years will have the community completely enslaved as they never were, even in the days of serfdom. He will hold in pawn the next year's crops, the horses and wagons, the unborn colt and calf, and even the future labor of the sadly-bewildered and improvident moujik. In his own little world the gentleman with the long, seedy black coat, the prominent nose, restless eyes, top-boots, and black-peaked cap becomes omnipresent—omnipotent. At the birth of a calf, the swapping of horses, the building of a house, the digging of a well, the celebration of a feast; at sowing time, harvest time, threshing time; at every move in the game of village existence, this figure is a dominant factor, and his interest in the proceedings is "spoils"—always spoils!

To prevent him exploiting the moujiks to their utter undoing, the government of the Czar is at its wits' end from year to year. Spasmodically, on the recommendations of committees, it decrees "the ghetto," drives him over the frontier, confines him to certain districts, con-



fishes his property, visits upon his tribe plague upon plague, the harsh barbarity of which excites howls of protest from the Western world. All to little purpose. In a thousand vain ways, through under-agents, the tangled web in which the guileless peasants have been ensnared is drawn tighter and more hopeless about them, until it becomes possible to even cart away the grain from a starving community.

The Russian moujiks, indeed, live on from one year to another so perilously near to an artificially created famine, that their sense of impending evil is deadened by familiarity with empty granaries and crops pledged before they are sown. As I rode through the heart of the grain-growing region, although there was no famine then, beyond the usual drained condition of the country, a real famine, such as is now upon the land, seemed to me always within a measurable certainty. All my preconceived ideas of Russia being a country of rude agricultural plenty were completely overthrown. There were millions on millions of acres of grain, yet food for man and beast was often very difficult to obtain for money, in the very villages that stood amidst this abundance of nature. The people whose labor had created the abundance were living so near the line of actual want of food that the lack of reserve store was painfully apparent to the most casual observer. The creators of abundance of good food were living on the coarsest of black bread, without knowing the taste of meat from week to week, while long trains of ox-wagons loaded with wheat were rolling away to distant depots for shipment out of the country. In no other part of the world had I seen such wholesale spoliation of the tillers of the soil, such hard fare coupled with broad acres and bountiful crops, as among the usury-ridden moujiks of Russia.

I tried hard to be impartial in my judgment. When on every hand I heard the tribe of Jewish usurers condemned in muttered curses and words of unutterable loathing, as the first cause of the moujiks' fearful poverty, I thought of the ghettos, the banishments, the ukases that have been hurled like thunderbolts of Jove upon them, from the throne of Cæsar, and it seemed to me a game of spoliation all round, in which, if the Jews came out ahead, it merely meant that they were abler and more skillful tyrants than their rivals.

So it seemed; and I had begun to look upon the Jew hatred in Russia as a mere matter of course, for which there might, or might not, be reasonable excuse—when I met Count Tolstoy. So gentle in spirit, so simple and unpretentious altogether was this grand man in his talk, his ideas of men and measures, that it seemed like walking and talking with a saint—until we spoke of Jews! Then the honey of Tolstoy's words seemed to turn to poison, as he almost hissed the word between his teeth!—this modern apostle of primitive Christianity; this champion of the downtrodden moujik. I avoided the subject; so painfully did it impress me that even Leo Tolstoy's noble soul contained venom against the Hebrew usurer.

Then it seemed to me that there must be substantial foundation for such universal bitterness of spirit. Heretofore I had rather championed the cause of the lone Israelitish figure in the Russian communities, even though he were vodka-seller and usurer; for he seemed to be bravely stemming the torrent against odds that would overwhelm any other type of man; a mouse fighting valiantly against the elephant of a mighty government.

The simile, as I pen it, seems, indeed, quite apt. Elephants are notoriously afraid of mice; yet not more so than imperial Russia is apprehensive of the Jews—their work. It believes they are gnawing at the vitals of the nation, by despoiling the moujiks, whose broad, patient shoulders are the Atlas on which the world of Russian aspirations will rise or fall. Rightly or wrongly, this is the prevailing belief of orthodox Russia. Wrongly, perhaps; yet it is true that grain by the ship-load, grain taken in payment of usurious interest; grain grown by labor pawned by childish, vodka-muddled moujiks months before in payment of cheap potato spirits at the village groggery; grain enough to have saved many thousands of lives, has been taken beneath the very noses of people over whom the shadow of starvation already hovered, and shipped out of the country.

By whom? Rightly or wrongly, the despairing hordes of starving moujiks, now begging a pittance for a crust of bread, would hiss—even as Tolstoy hissed—"the Jews!"

And this is why I repeat that the day may yet dawn upon the famine district in Russia when congratulations on their escape from that country as well as their hospitable reception on these shores may be in order for the objurgated Russian Hebrew refugees.

THOMAS STEVENS.

## IN FASHION'S GLASS.

ONE of the most difficult questions of the hour to reply to is "Which is the fashionable fabric?" With a measure of truth I answer that its name is legion. Over in Paris, if report tells truly, it is *crêpon* in divers phases, while both in London and here the honors are even between rough, hairy cloth, smooth-faced cloth, *vigogne*, and Bedford cord. As for patterns, they are as varied as art and nature in combination can make them. Some partake of a Japanese style of ornamentation, with stripes which merge into each other in an indescribable manner, and spots are infinitesimal. Silks are also figured in an indistinct way, and silk is returning to favor in all its former glory; and as for black satin, it bids fair to be the court favorite of Queen Fashion. This will of a certainty horrify the followers of Delsarte, who liken the charms of a black satin dress to those of a polished stove. Soft, thin makes of silk will continue in favor for blouses, sleeves, and the like, while shot-silks are too pretty to be given the go-by.

Some of the new patterns in tweed have different colors interwoven in a border, which is used for the foot of the skirt. An example, and a most successful one, is a heliotrope diagonal shot with dull green and bordered with solid black. Three and four colors are to be combined in one costume, and absolute contrasts are in order. Fancy a pale yellow *crêpe* draped over hyacinth blue, with delicate pink facings, and bordered with a chenille *ruche* of dull green. No matter how many colors, so long as they don't clash with each other. The thick chenille *ruche* supplants the fur borders and trimmings with which our gowns for all occasions have been garnished all the winter; and a pretty substitute it is, too, and the wider and fluffier the better.

Many of the newest *crêpons* are delightful in their varied attractions. Some have a corduroy stripe at intervals, both broad and narrow in effect, and in the most exquisite shades of gray, china-blue, and mauve. These range upward of a dollar and a quarter a yard. Quite a novelty is a striped cheviot made up with the stripes *à la bayadere*. It has a drab ground, and the stripes of black, blue, orange, and brown are exquisitely blended. The dress should be cut in the *princesse* style, with the closing of the bodice under the arm. There is a deep yoke made of *passementerie* and edged with a tassel fringe, and the very full sleeves are finished with deep *passementerie* cuffs. *Popinette* is a pretty material, and that having a shot effect is particularly new. Sometimes it is conventionally figured, and the all-wool variety has a charming, soft bloom upon its surface.

The newest form of the Russian blouse is open at the throat and crosses to the left side at the belt, where it fastens with a large and unique button, or an antique clasp of some sort, and then is cut away again. This open front displays to advantage the waistcoat, which marks the stylish woman of to-day. Several patterns of waistcoat are made to accompany one blouse of the sort mentioned. It may display a coarse horse cloth in the morning, the new

*frisé* effect woven on a different colored ground for the afternoon, and in the evening pale cloth or velvet embroidered in silk with striking effect.

Foulard, of course, will be favored as much as ever during the summer, and its many advantages are too patent to need any reiteration. It is shown to advantage in the illustration this week, in a costume of fashionable make, with garnitures of black velvet and *point de Venise* lace. Japanese foulards are coming to the fore, and they certainly do rank with the highest both in pattern and quality.



FOULARD GOWN.

Among the new things in millinery the steeple crown is perhaps the quaintest and prettiest withal. It is such a relief after the long siege of the "platter" hat. It is so unlimited, too, in its variations. You may have a crown of black with a rim of tan color in straw, an edge of apple-green, and trimmed with pale

green velvet and black feathers. Another pretty combination in green and black has the steeple crown banded its full height with a bias fold of ivy-green velvet, and bunches of glossy ivy leaves mingled with lilies-of-the-valley for garniture. If one tarries to contemplate the delights of our new spring millinery, of a surety will Extravagance mark her for her own.

ELLA STARR.

## THE CRUSADE AGAINST VICE.

WHATEVER may be said as to the methods employed by Rev. Dr. Parkhurst to procure evidence against violations of the law, there can be no doubt that the revelations made by him have had a wholesome effect. The investigations instituted by the grand jury as the result of his discoveries have developed the fact that protection is given to disorderly houses by members of the police force, and the forcible arraignment of that force by the grand jury in the presentment recently made has deepened the conviction that some important officials cannot be depended upon to enforce the municipal ordinances. While the grand jury did not go into details and supply the names of the officers whom it alleges are extending their patronage to disorderly places, it is quite possible that the guilty parties may be discovered by the investigation which Inspector Byrnes has instituted. That officer is alleged to have been greatly outraged at the wholesale and indiscriminate charges made against the police force by the grand jury. Supposing these charges to be exaggerated or unfounded, he made an examination on his own account, and found that they were entirely true. It is a little surprising that he should have doubted the fact. It is to be presumed that, with the evidence in their hands, the police commissioners will now feel called upon to make an example of the offending officials.

Meanwhile the community has been thoroughly awakened to the necessity of the purification of the police force, and Dr. Parkhurst's aggressive movement may possibly be followed by a more formidable demonstration of the popular will as against all delinquent officials, judicial and constabulary, than has been apparent in recent years.

One result of the disclosures made was the indictment of a number of persons for keeping disorderly houses. In one of these cases Dr. Parkhurst appeared as the principal witness. The case was tried in the Sixth District court, and the crowded audience listened with deep interest to his recital of his experience while engaged in seeing for himself the vice existing in this city. The testimony seemed to be very conclusive, and much of it is scarcely suitable for these columns. Dr. Parkhurst, it will be remembered, is president of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, and it was in this capacity that he visited a number of places which were believed to be nurseries of impurity, with a view of obtaining sufficient evidence to convict them. In the case referred to the jury disagreed. This failure is in itself an evidence of the insecurity which attends the trial of cases of this kind by petit juries. It is not surprising that one of the judges recently stated on the bench that many of our petit juries are in reality a "nursery of crime."

## CYCLONES IN KANSAS AND NEBRASKA.

ON the night of March 31st, about half-past nine o'clock, a terrible cyclone struck the little town of Towanda, fifteen miles from Wichita, Kansas, and almost razed every building in the place. Towanda is the oldest town in the Southwest. It was founded in 1856 by Isaac Mooney, and he is now living there; his house is one of the few buildings left to mark where the town once stood. The building, however, was struck by lightning.

The destruction was so complete that the town was literally swept out of existence. There are very few heaps left to show where the buildings stood, simply lumber and broken household articles scattered everywhere like split kindling. For miles around the town boards and parts of buildings were picked up. After the storm the bodies of four people were found dead, and a little six-months-old babe with its head severed from the body. The body was found three hundred feet from the head.

Nearly every person of the three hundred inhabitants was more or less injured. About thirty people were severely hurt, a number of whom are not expected to live. Most of the wounded when found were covered with mud from head to foot. The only practicing physician of the place was out of town when the catastrophe happened, so it was morning before assistance arrived.

It is impossible to describe the utter desol-

ation caused in a few seconds. As the storm came late in the evening many of the people were in bed and so were unable to dress or protect themselves, and consequently when the storm had passed they were shelterless in a driving rain and hail.

A few instances of the force of the storm may be mentioned. The school-house, a four-roomed, two-story brick building, had one corner entirely shattered, so that the whole building will probably fall. The dead body of a young man was picked up in a ravine a thousand feet from the house he was leaving as the storm struck the town. The church is a complete ruin, with only the organ intact, which was found many feet from the spot. Another, in the words of Miss Ella Thornton, who had a miraculous escape, "I was caught up and wafted into the air like a feather."

The cyclones also extended into Nebraska and other Western States, doing immense damage and killing some fifty persons. One of the Nebraska towns which suffered greatly was Edgar, of which we give an illustration. H. L. S.

## FOREIGN SUBJECTS ILLUSTRATED.

### THE MOUNTING OF THE QUEEN'S GUARD.

THIS is an ancient and picturesque custom of the British army, and gives the military painter or draughtsman an excellent opportunity. It takes place on the parade-ground of the Wellington Barracks, opposite St. James's Park, London, every morning at 10:20, and does not essentially differ from the method of guard-mounting known to general military usage. Our picture is from the London Graphic.

### THE BALLOT IN BUENOS AYRES.

The polls are not always guarded with peace and harmony in the Argentine Republic, and intimidation there takes an unequivocal form. At the recent election of deputies, at Buenos Ayres, a correspondent of the *Illustrated London News* witnessed the operation of voting in one of the churches, immediately followed by a riot in front of the Union Civica Club, where a Radical meeting was in progress. Policemen came to disperse the rioters, whereupon, as the artist-correspondent testifies, "eighty men, at least, came out on the balcony, with revolvers, and others on the roof with Remington rifles, firing down into the street," until the police were driven off. Result, four men killed and five wounded.

### EXTERMINATION OF LOCUSTS.

At least one of the Biblical plagues of Egypt has come down to modern times, and that is the plague of locusts, which periodically visits not only modern Egypt, but the grain-growing districts of India, the European and African shores of the Mediterranean, the pampas of South America, and our own Western prairies. Many devices have been tried for the wholesale destruction of these pests, and one of the most effective is that shown in the picture we reproduce from the London Graphic. It consists of a grand *batue* of the locusts when they are in the helpless "hopping" stage, previous to the development of their wings. A deep pit is dug, with converging lines of boards narrowing to its mouth, and a line of fire burning in the dry grass beyond. The locust-killers thrash over the fields and drive the insects by millions into the pit, where they are burned—those which escape the wooden barriers meeting the same fate in the line of fire beyond.

### THE PARIS DYNAMITERS.

The European states regard with ever-increasing uneasiness the approach of the 1st of May, the anniversary of those labor and socialistic demonstrations which are becoming more menacing in character every year. Serious anarchistic outbreaks have occurred during the past few months in Spain, Italy, Germany, and France. Dynamite has been stolen from the military depots, and used with alarming effect in the very capitals. Thus, Paris has lately passed through a kind of reign of terror, caused by a series of mysterious explosions, occurring at brief intervals at the hôtel of the Princess de Sagan, in the fashionable Boulevard St. Germain, at the Lobau Barracks, Rue de Rivoli, and, finally, at the apartment-house in the Rue de Clichy, the wreckage of which is illustrated in the picture on page 196. Happily the arch-plotter of these diabolical crimes, the desperate wretch Ravachol, has been caught, together with a considerable number of his organized followers, who among them have confessed to their authorship of the explosions which so startled the French capital. By a series of almost miraculous chances, none of the three explosions in Paris resulted directly in loss of life. The last one, however, that of the Rue de Clichy, shown in our illustration, from *L'Illustration* of Paris, injured more or less seriously seven persons.



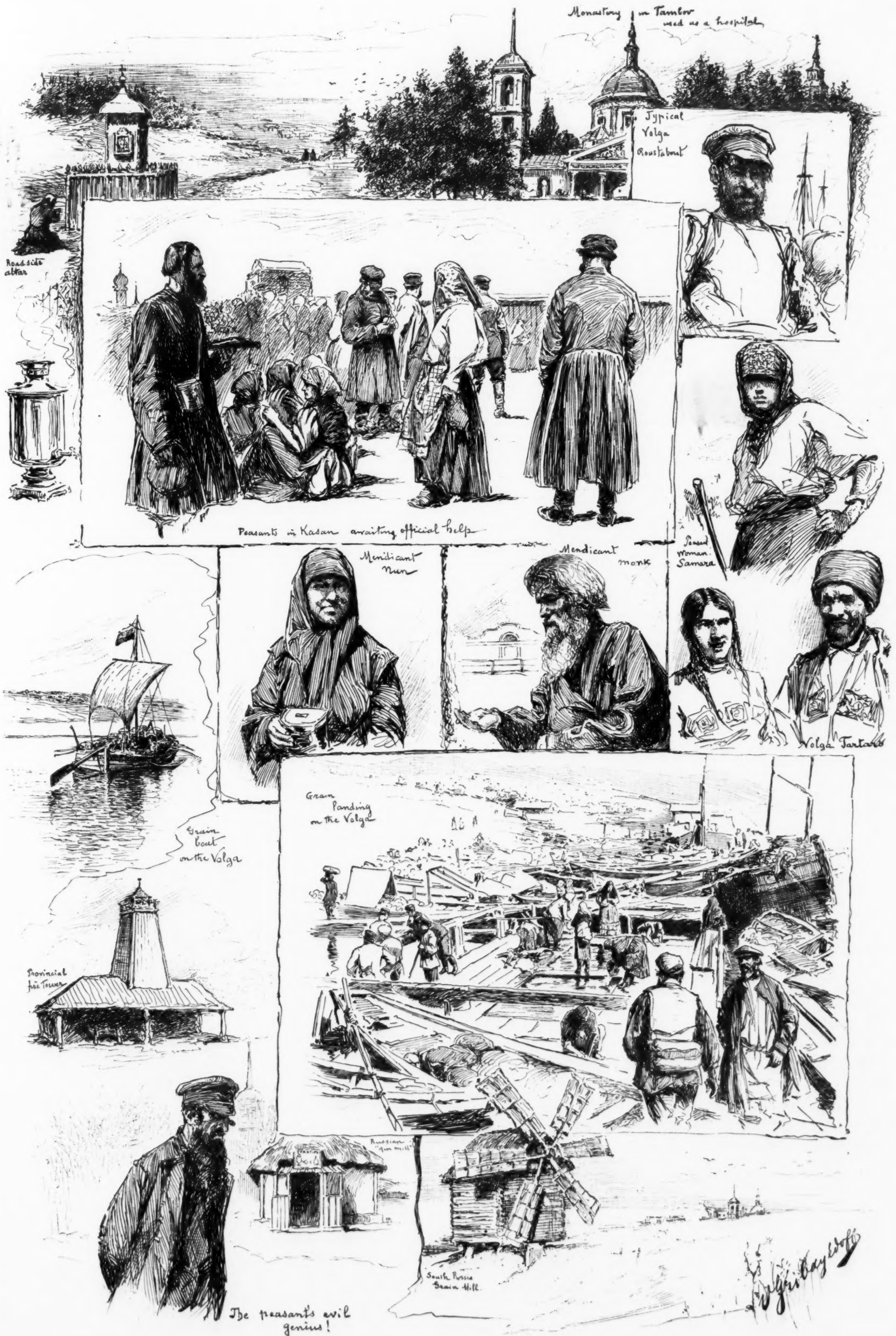


THOMAS BYRNES, RECENTLY APPOINTED SUPERINTENDENT OF THE METROPOLITAN POLICE.



THE CRUSADE AGAINST VICE AND IMMORALITY IN NEW YORK—REV. DR. PARKHURST GIVING TESTIMONY BEFORE THE SIXTH JUDICIAL COURT.  
[SEE PAGE 199.]







## THE COMING PHYSICAL TRANSFORMATION OF THE EARTH.

A SCIENTIFIC STUDY OF THE MILLENNIUM.

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### V.

#### HOW PARADISE WILL BE REGAINED. (SCIENTIFICALLY.)

6. *The covering of the sky by a roof of watery vapors, and shutting out of the direct light of the sun, with most of its chemical rays.*

Isaiah iv., 5, 6.—"And the Lord will create upon every dwelling-place of Mount Zion, and upon her assemblies, a cloud and smoke by day, and the shining of a flaming fire by night: for upon all the glory shall be a defense" (or covering). . . .

Translating this scientifically we see the declaration that there shall be a cloud-covering over the earth; that it is called a "tabernacle for a shade for the daytime against the heat, and a covert for storm and from rain." Certainly the overhanging roof or canopy of watery vapors, such as existed before the flood, would bring about just these results; shutting off much of the excessive heat of the sun, and acting as a "tabernacle" or "covering" to prevent the direct sunlight, evaporation, and rains to a great extent, fluctuations of temperature, and therefore wind-storms.

Isaiah xlix., 10.—"They shall not hunger nor thirst; neither shall the heat nor sun smite them."

If the sun does not smite them it will be because there is a covering to keep it off.

Ezekiel xxxii., 7, 8.—"And when I shall put thee out, I will cover the heaven, and make the stars thereof dark; I will cover the sun with a cloud, and the moon shall not give her light. All the bright lights of heaven will I make dark over thee, and set darkness upon thy land, saith the Lord God."

As we see, repeated references state that the heavens shall be covered, the stars darkened, the sun covered with a cloud, the moon prevented from giving its light; expressions which need no further comment. They were so covered before, and shall be again.

Jeremiah iv., 23.—"I beheld the earth, and, lo, it was without form, and void; and the heavens, and they had no light."

Ezekiel xxx., 3.—"For the day is near, even the day of the Lord is near, a cloudy day."

Here we have, strangely enough, the very same language used in the beginning of Genesis, but the context shows that the prophet spoke of the future, and not of the past. So a day is coming when a change somewhat similar to that of the Creation morning shall occur. But we have proved scientifically how that did occur. Therefore, those conditions shall be reproduced.

Joel ii., 30, 31.—"And I will show wonders in the heavens and in the earth, blood, and fire, and pillars of smoke. The sun shall be turned into darkness, and the moon into blood, before the great and terrible day of the Lord shall come."

The expression "pillars of smoke" at once recalls the "pillars of the heavens," the "cherubim," or pillars that were placed at the east after the expulsion from Eden, and between which the fiery sun, dimly seen through the mists, rose in the morning. How could the sun be turned into darkness, and the moon into a bloody appearance? How could the light of the sun be blotted out while the moon could still be seen? In the light of our creation theory it is easily conceivable that a mass of watery vapor forming a canopy over the earth at a distance equal to the moon's orbital radius, and stretching beyond the orbit of the moon, with its principal thickness beyond that luminary, might effectually hide the sun (if the waters were charged with sufficient quantity of solid matter), while only covering the moon sufficiently to make it shine blood-red through the mists.

Joel iii., 15.—"The sun and the moon shall be darkened, and the stars shall withdraw their shining."

Amos v., 20.—"Shall not the day of the Lord be darkness, and not light? even very dark, and no brightness in it?"

Isaiah xxiv., 23.—"Then the moon shall be confounded, and the sun ashamed."

Isaiah xliii., 9, 10.—"Behold, the day of the Lord cometh, cruel both with wrath and fierce anger, to lay the land desolate: and he shall destroy the sinners thereof out of it. For the stars of heaven and the constellations thereof shall not give their light: the sun shall be darkened in his going forth, and the moon shall not cause her light to shine."

Jeremiah iv., 28.—"For this shall the earth mourn, and the heavens above be black; because I have spoken it, I have purposed it, and will not repent, neither will I turn back from it."

Added comment here is unnecessary. Zechariah xiv., 6, 7.—"And it shall come to pass in that day, that the light shall not be clear, nor dark: but it shall be one day which shall be known to the Lord, not day, nor night: but it shall come to pass, that at evening time it shall be light."

Here we have a plain statement that the day is coming in which the light shall not be strong and powerful as at present, nor fade away into utter darkness as we now have it. It was "not day, nor night; but at evening time it shall be light." This sharply recalls the language of Genesis in which the evening and the morning were both called "day," because under such a canopy of watery vapors illuminated by the sun there could be no such thing as a dark night, but only a "lesser light"; while on the other hand there was never the overwhelming brightness of our present unclouded day. This emphatically requires that a roof covering of some sort must intervene between the earth and the sun, composed of a substance sufficiently transparent to admit the light while shutting off the great glare which we now have, and carrying this light around to the under side of the earth so that there shall be no darkness. This is simple scientific law.

Revelation vi., 12-14.—"And I beheld when he had opened the sixth seal, and, lo, there was a great earthquake; and the sun became black as sackcloth of hair, and the moon became as blood; . . . and the heaven departed as a scroll when it is rolled together; and every mountain and island were removed out of their places."

Another very strong statement of the darkening of the sun by some substance which shall lie principally beyond the orbit of the moon, for, as we see, the moon is to appear blood-red through a portion of it.

Matthew xxiv., 29.—"Immediately after the tribulation of those days shall the sun be darkened, and the moon shall not give her light, and the stars shall fall from heaven, and the powers of the heavens shall be shaken."

Comment already made. Luke xxi., 25, 26.—"And there shall be signs in the sun, and in the moon, and in the stars; and upon the earth distress of nations, with perplexity; the sea and the waves roaring; men's hearts failing them for fear, and for looking after those things which are coming on the earth: for the powers of heaven shall be shaken."

Comment already made. 7. *Universal changes in the climate and productiveness of the earth.*

Hosea ii., 18.—"And in that day will I make for them a covenant with the beasts of the field, and with the fowls of heaven, and with the creeping things of the ground: and I will break the bow and the sword and the battle out of the earth, and will make them to lie down safely."

Amos ix., 13, 14.—"Behold, the days come, saith the Lord, that the plowman shall overtake the reaper, and the treader of grapes him that soweth seed; and the mountains shall drop sweet wine, and all the hills shall melt."

Isaiah lv., 13.—"Instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree, and instead of the brier shall come up the myrtle tree: and it shall be to the Lord for a name, for an everlasting sign that shall not be cut off."

Ezekiel xxxiv., 25-29.—"And I will make with them a covenant of peace, and will cause the evil beasts to cease out of the land: and they shall dwell safely in the wilderness, and sleep in the woods. . . . and I will cause the shower to come down in his season; there shall be showers of blessing. And the tree of the field shall yield her fruit, and the earth shall yield her increase. . . . and I will raise up for them a plant of renown, and they shall be no more consumed with hunger in the land."

Zechariah viii., 12.—"For the seed shall be prosperous; the vine shall give her fruit, and the ground shall give her increase, and the heavens shall give her dew."

Isaiah xliii., 19, 20.—"Behold, I will do a new thing. . . . I will even make a way in the wilderness, and rivers in the desert. The beast of the field shall honor me. . . . because I give waters in the wilderness, and rivers in the desert, to give drink to my people, my chosen."

Isaiah xxx., 23-25.—"Then shall he give the rain of thy seed, that thou shalt sow the

ground withal; and bread of the increase of the earth, and it shall be fat and plenteous. . . . And there shall be upon every high mountain, and upon every high hill, rivers and streams of waters."

These numerous quotations need no special comment. The language is so plain that we cannot mistake the description. But such a state of productiveness cannot be established unless the present climate is seriously altered. It must be more equable, and the decomposition less active. The latter is particularly indicated by the reference in Isaiah lv., 13, which seems to reverse the curse of Genesis, and announce the time coming when instead of the thorn shall come up the fir tree. We remember that the thorns and thistles were in the curse announced at the time of the fall, and we have seen the scientific reason for their production. If, therefore, they are to cease to grow, and the healthful plants come in their place, it must be because to a large degree the physical balance is restored again, and the decomposing action of the sun's rays shut off.

But a single reference on this last point we have reserved. It is Matthew xxvi., 29.—"But I say unto you, I will not drink henceforth of this fruit of the vine, until that day when I drink it new with you in my Father's kingdom."

These words of Jesus were spoken at the last supper. Scientifically considered in the light of our theory, they evidently speak of a time when, "the kingdom" being established, the wine of that time shall be "new," or fresh, or sweet. Remembering the interpretation given to the drunkenness of Noah after the flood, we can see at once that if the wine is to be new or sweet, or unfermented, it will be because the fermenting or souring action of the sun's chemical rays is shut off from the earth; and this can only be by an overhanging or intervening canopy of watery vapors such as existed in antediluvian times. This simple statement of Christ becomes, therefore, a scientific pillar supporting the great truth that the climate of the earth is to return to its former healthful condition, and state of almost perfect balance. The expression, "a plant of renown," seems to indicate a special growth of food products which will be equal to the demands of more healthful environment, and a longer life.

8. *Remarkable increase of the length of life of the inhabitants.*

Isaiah lvi., 20.—"There shall be no more thence an infant of days, nor an old man that hath not filled his days: for the child shall die a hundred years old; but the sinner being a hundred years old shall be accursed."

Zechariah viii., 4, 5.—"Thus saith the Lord of hosts; There shall yet old men and old women dwell in the streets of Jerusalem, and every man with his staff in his hand for very age. And the streets of the city shall be full of boys and girls playing in the streets thereof."

Malachi iv., 2.—"But unto you that fear my name shall the Sun of righteousness arise with healing in his wings, and ye shall go forth, and grow up as calves of the stall."

Notice in this last quotation the connection of the sun coupled with the idea of healing; and remember that at present the decomposing effect of the sun's rays is the great destroyer of life. If we are to have a sun of healing, it must be because there is a roof covering of sufficient thickness to cut off the larger portion of the actinic or chemical rays. Or else a radical alteration in the sun itself.

The long life of the antediluvians has already been explained. Evidently it was because the great canopy of watery vapors shut off so large a portion of the chemical rays that decay was slow, and hence life was slow and long. Conversely, if the life is to be long, the decay must be slow; and therefore if a person one hundred years old is to be called a child, the necessities demand that an intervening roof or canopy be again stretched over the heavens, which will cut off, as in former ages, the actinic rays of the sun.

9. *The taming of the wild beasts, and the disappearance of the carnivorous appetite.*

Isaiah lvi., 25.—"The wolf and the lamb shall feed together, and the lion shall eat straw like the bullock; and dust shall be the serpent's meat. They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain, saith the Lord."

Isaiah xi., 6-9.—"The wolf shall also dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together; and a little child shall lead them. And the cow and the bear shall feed; their young ones shall lie down together: and the lion shall eat straw like the ox. And the sucking child shall play on the hole of the asp, and the weaned child shall put his hand on the cockatrice's den. They shall not hurt nor destroy in all my holy mountain."

These references abundantly establish the point. Recalling the account of the Creation, we see that the use of a meat diet for man began immediately after the flood, when the life was shortened by the uncovering of the sun and the setting up of the rapid fermentation and decay now known. But we have just seen this covering re-established, the decay and fermentation largely arrested, the period of life increased to antediluvian proportions; and, therefore, scientifically we must expect the carnivorous appetite to disappear, even in the case of the animals, and a vegetarian diet become the rule. Given the present environment, and we have as an absolute necessity fermentation, decay, fevered blood, a cell

for a stimulus, the necessity for flesh. Conversely, if the desire for flesh disappears it must be because such a change has taken place in the environment as to check or prevent the fermentation, decay, and fever in the blood that called for the stimulus; and, as we have seen, such a check or prevention is at once supplied by the covering of watery vapors, according to the previous texts. Just here I suggest that warning is given in Scripture of a tendency to give heed to seducing spirits in "the last times." And these seductions take the form of *anticipating* God's work. So false Christs are to arise (and are now arising) before the real Christ appear. In the same way the vegetarian diet of the Millennium is anticipated by those who "give heed to seducing spirits, forbidding to marry (a spreading delusion) and commanding to abstain from meats, which God hath created to be received with thanksgiving of them which believe and know the truth" (1 Tim. iv., 1-3). So, like Edward Bellamy and a host of others, people are trying to bring about the Millennium through its effects, rather than seek its only cause—CHRIST.

10. *That these events shall take place at the second coming of Christ, in visible power and majesty—an appearance manifest to the entire race.*

Daniel vii., 9-11.—"I beheld till the thrones were cast down, and the Ancient of days did sit. . . . His throne was like the fiery flame, and his wheels as burning fire. A fiery stream issued and came forth from before him: . . . I beheld even till the beast was slain, and his body destroyed, and given to the burning flame."

Isaiah lxiv., 1-3.—"Oh that thou wouldest rend the heavens, that thou wouldest come down, that the mountains might flow down at thy presence," etc.

Isaiah lxvi., 15-16.—"For, behold, the Lord will come with fire, and with his chariots, like a whirlwind, to render his anger with fury, and his rebuke with flames of fire. For by fire and by his sword will the Lord plead with all flesh: and the slain of the Lord shall be many."

Matthew xliii., 40-43.—"As therefore the tares are gathered and burned in the fire; so shall it be in the end of this world. The Son of man shall send forth his angels, and they shall gather out of his kingdom all things that offend, and them which do iniquity; and shall cast them into a furnace of fire: there shall be wailing and gnashing of teeth. Then shall the righteous shine forth as the sun in the kingdom of their Father."

Matthew xxiv., 27-30.—"For as the lightning cometh out of the east, and shineth even unto the west; so shall also the coming of the Son of man be. . . . And then shall appear the sign of the Son of man in heaven: and then shall all the tribes of the earth mourn, and they shall see the Son of man coming in the clouds of heaven with power and great glory."

II. Thessalonians ii., 8.—"And then shall that Wicked be revealed, whom the Lord shall consume with the spirit of his mouth, and shall destroy with the brightness of his coming."

Revelation i., 7.—"Behold, he cometh with clouds; and every eye shall see him, and they also which pierced him: and all kindreds of the earth shall wail because of him."

We note here that the coming of the Lord is to be with clouds; that these clouds are to be bright or shining; He is to be attended with fire; and that the sign of His appearing will be like the lightning shining from one part of the heaven to another. Whatever else may be meant, the thought is suggested of an illuminated cloud, or watery vapors, encircling the earth as in the Edenic age. Further comment is unnecessary.

11. *That these changes shall be sudden, though produced chiefly by fire or heat.*

Luke xvii., 26-30.—"And as it was in the days of Noah, so shall it be also in the days of the Son of man. They did eat, they drank, they married wives, they were given in marriage, until the day that Noah entered into the ark, and the flood came, and destroyed them all. Likewise also as it was in the days of Lot; they did eat, they drank, they bought, they sold, they planted, they builded; but the same day that Lot went out of Sodom it rained fire and brimstone from heaven, and destroyed them all. Even thus shall it be in the day when the Son of man is revealed (verse 34). I tell you, in that night there shall be two men in one bed; the one shall be taken, and the other shall be left."

Luke xxi., 35, 36.—"For as a snare shall it come on all them that dwell on the face of the whole earth. Watch ye therefore, and pray always, that ye may be accounted worthy to escape all these things that shall come to pass, and to stand before the Son of man."

II. Peter iii., 3-10.—"There shall come in the last days scoffers, . . . saying, Where is the promise of his coming? . . . But the heavens and the earth, which are now, by the same word are kept in store, reserved unto fire against the day of judgment of ungodly men. . . . But the day of the Lord will come as a thief in the night; in the which the heavens shall pass away with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat, the earth also and the works that are therein shall be burned up."

These are but a few of the many references that can be quoted on this point. Again and again we are warned of the suddenness of this great change in the ages, the comparison being made by the Lord and the Apostles with the suddenness of the Noachian deluge and the destruction of the cities of the plain, and everywhere the description is coupled with the warning to watch and pray that we may escape these terrible things, and be found approved of the Lord at his appearing. The comparison is plainly literal. The first great destruction of the earth by water is set against the second deluge by fire. The one was literal; so is the other. Let us not be too ready to quote the old proverb, "After us the deluge." The cycles are wound up, and the clock strikes whether we are sleeping or waking.

12. *That for a thousand years these destructive and unhealthful effects of the sun's rays shall be shut off, and the world be at peace physically as well as morally. Then, for a season, the unhealthful condition shall prevail.*

Revelation xx., 1-3.—"And I saw an angel come down from heaven, having the key of the bottomless pit and a great chain in his hand. And he laid hold on the dragon, that old serpent, which is the devil and Satan, and bound him a thousand years, and cast him into the bottomless pit, and shut him up, and set a seal



upon him, that he should deceive the nations no more, till the thousand years should be fulfilled: and after that he must be loosed a little season."

The Bible declares that Satan is the "Prince of the power of the air." Certainly he is not the sun, and yet the Scripture seems to indicate that his destructive power has been and is connected in some way with the deadly effects of the chemical rays of the sun. If he is to be bound and confined in the bottomless pit (may not this be the bottomless pit of endless space, and the "great chain" the mighty sweep of the canopy of vapors?) away from the earth so that he cannot hurt it, it is scientifically certain that the chemical rays of the sun shall be in the main cut off. As a consequence of this, the blessed influences of climatic conditions will ensue, as we have already seen. But here we have the plain statement that after a thousand years this happy condition will again be destroyed, or largely so, for Satan is to be loosed, and once more have power on the earth. The thought of a partial downfall of the covering greenhouse roof at this time, after the Millennium, or thousand years, is suggested. It cannot be a downfall so general as to constitute another flood, for God's word is pledged that while the earth remaineth that shall not be. But we can readily conceive of a downfall taking place principally in the polar regions, producing another glacial epoch, greatly altering the climate, and letting the sun's rays more directly reach the surface of the earth, whereupon all the unhealthful conditions, the ferment, the foment, the decay, the physical unbalance, would be reproduced. The Assyrian tablets plainly state that at the deluge "the archangels of the abyss brought destruction." How plain the old myths appear in the light of this scientific explanation. In his forthcoming book, "The Gods Unveiled," Professor Vail promises to explain all the mythologic legends in a similar scientific manner. All had their origin in the "annular system."

13. *That finally the perfect balance shall be restored, and the entire earth turned into a vast Garden of Eden again, with no decay, no decomposition, no death; reproducing in fact all the conditions described in the first chapters of Genesis.*

Isaiah lxi., 17.—"For behold, I create new heavens, and a new earth: and the former shall not be remembered, nor come into mind."

Isaiah lxvi., 22.—"For as the new heavens and the new earth, which I will make, shall remain before me, saith the Lord, so shall your seed and your name remain."

II. Peter iii., 13.—"Nevertheless we, according to his promise, look for new heavens and a new earth, wherein dwelleth righteousness."

Revelation xxi., 1.—"And I saw a new heaven and a new earth: for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away; and there was no more sea."

Revelation xxii., 1-5.—"And he shewed me a pure river of water of life, clear as crystal, proceeding out of the throne of God and of the Lamb. In the midst of the street of it, and on either side of the river, was there the tree of life, which bare twelve manner of fruits, and yielded her fruit every month: and the leaves of the tree were for the healing of the nations. And there shall be no more curse. . . . And there shall be no night there; and they need no candle, neither light of the sun; for the Lord God giveth them light."

In these closing quotations we have distinctly the statement of the creation of a new age, in which both earth and heaven shall be changed. "There shall be no more sea." At once the mind reverts to the Creation, when the sea was not on the earth, but formed the circling rings and belts above it. Here again, significantly enough, we meet with the river of life, the tree of life, the absence of night, the presence of immortality. It seems like the Garden of Eden restored, in all its perfection and absolute balance; no decay, no darkness, no decomposition, no death, perfect healthfulness and perfect environment; and coupled with it the assurance that this time it will remain forever. Here, of course, we must stop. We can readily imagine a new earth, in a new age, with a perfect covering of such consistency as to absolutely shut off all decomposing rays, but allowing the penetration or diffusion of the light and warmth necessary to a continuous state of life and health. As to what causes would be sufficient to produce a permanence in such a condition, we are, of course, at a loss. With one of the greatest of modern scientists, Camille Flammarion, we remember that "we are not acquainted with all the laws of nature, and the nearest things often remain unknown."

Search the Scriptures and see if these things are so. Search scientific truth and ascertain if they are consistent. But if Scripture and science alike show them to be possible and probable, remember that to the wise "forewarned is forearmed." Certainly the solar system is not eternal, as it is now constituted. Certainly nothing is more possible than that this earth may encounter without a moment's warning a gigantic stream of huge meteors, for space is filled with them. As in the case of our great steamers in a fog, no very terrible collision has yet occurred; but we wonder why, for it is so very possible. And certainly the Bible does declare these awful events to be at hand. The chronological clock is almost striking the hour. SHALL WE AWAKE?

*R. Nelson Carter*

#### THE DEMOCRATIC SPLIT AT ALBANY.

THE fickleness of political power has been again illustrated by the developments of the past three weeks at the New York State capitol, involving the decline and collapse of the Hill organization in New York State and the consequent dissipation of Senator Hill's Presidential possibilities in the eyes of the national Democracy. The clash of the conflicting elements occurred in the Legislature, and the immediate cause was a disagreement between the Democrats of Albany County and Edward Murphy, Jr., of Troy, chairman of the Democratic State Central Committee, and one of Senator Hill's most trusted partisan generals. It was over the pas-

sage of two bills which were introduced in the Legislature early in the session—one by Assemblyman John Gorman, of Cohoes, amending the Cohoes city charter so as to give the appointing of election inspectors to the police board instead of the Common Council as heretofore; and the other a bill introduced by Assemblyman Galen R. Hitt, of Albany, amending the city charter of Albany to the extent of legislating out of office the present board of water commissioners and delegating the power of appointment of a new board to the mayor. But the antecedent causes of the strife date back to the election of 1888, when Cleveland failed to carry the State for re-election by 13,002 votes, while Hill swept it by a plurality of 19,171. Every one is familiar with the suspicions and jealousies that arose in the minds of the defeated President's friends against Hill, who as Governor, with all the State machinery and patronage in his hands, allowed Cleveland to run behind him over 32,000 votes. This disparagement of Mr. Cleveland enhanced the brilliancy of Mr. Hill's victory and gave him the prestige which he has held until now. Among the disappointed friends of Mr. Cleveland was Editor James H. Manning, of the Albany Argus, son of the late Daniel Manning, Secretary of the Treasury under President Cleveland. James H. Manning is the present mayor of Albany, and as a candidate of his party for re-election, if successful, would have the appointment of the new water commissioners provided for in the Hitt bill. Mow Michael Delehanty, father-in-law of Edward Murphy, Jr., who is a member of the present water commission, which has in its hands \$750,000 worth of patronage to dispense in the construction of a new water system, is not liable to a re-appointment at the hands of Mr. Manning. The spending of the \$750,000 involves much patronage and some perquisites, therefore Mr. Delehanty was averse to being legislated out of office, and his son-in-law, Edward Murphy, Jr., interfered, and had the Hitt bill delayed in the Assembly cities committee as long as possible, and finally, when further delay was rendered indiscreet because of the clamor of the Albany County Democrats, he had it reported adversely while at the same time a compromise bill was reported favorably, providing that after the present water board had completed the new water system and expended the \$750,000, with whatever more might necessarily be appropriated hereafter for that purpose, the present board should be succeeded by one appointed by the mayor. Mr. Hitt promptly moved to table both reports, and, with the help of the Republicans and his two Democratic colleagues of Albany County, carried his point.

This was during the third week in March. Meanwhile, the Gorman Cohoes Election Inspectors bill, which was originally framed by Edward Murphy, Jr., and an exact copy of the bill which he had passed and signed by Governor Flower for the city of Troy, had passed the Assembly and had gone to the Senate, where it was referred to the Committee on Cities, of which Senator Brown of New York is chairman. But about the time the so-called Gorman bill went to the Senate, Mayor Garside, of Cohoes, a protégé of Mr. Murphy's, discovered that the police board of Cohoes was composed of a majority of Mr. Gorman's friends and supporters. As it began to appear that Mr. Gorman would be a popular candidate for the Cohoes mayoralty, and as there was an old political and personal feud between Gorman and Garside, Mr. Murphy was warned, and that political potentate promptly had the Gorman bill hung up in the Senate committee until he should see what candidate the city convention of Cohoes would put up for mayor and until a candidate who was acceptable to his wing of the Democracy should have been elected. The Cohoes elections occurred April 12th, and Assemblyman Gorman was the regular candidate of the city convention, while Mayor Garside was the independent Democratic candidate with the indorsement of the chairman of the State Central Committee, Mr. Murphy. This state of things existing, Mr. Murphy resolutely refused to let the Senate cities committee report out the Election Inspectors bill, and proposed to keep it there until after the election, as Senator Amasa J. Parker, of Albany, stood united with his three colleagues in the lower house, Messrs. Hitt, Gorman, and Archer La Grange, in the determination to pass the bill with Republican help if it could be brought to a vote. The Republicans in both houses stood ready to assist the disaffected Albany County Democrats, and the changing of Mr. Parker's vote from the Democratic majority to the Republican minority would have tied the Senate, in which case Senator Walker, Democrat, of the Twenty-seventh District, could have been counted upon to contribute the vote necessary to pass it. In the light of these circumstances there was nothing for Mr. Murphy to do but hold the bill in the committee until after the vote had been counted

in Cohoes under the supervision of inspectors appointed by the Garside Common Council, in which event Mr. Garside would have been very likely to have been declared elected. On election occasions in Cohoes, as in other towns and cities along the State canal system, the control of election inspectors, who also act as ballot-clerks, is of the first importance, especially to a Murphy candidate—for it will be remembered that Mr. Murphy, who absolutely controls the entire canal system of the State, has thousands of floating canal-men under perfect discipline in each of these towns, who can be massed at the polls, and the ballot-clerks have power to pass upon their eligibility as electors.

But there were motives behind the fight which had their origin in a more remote period of Albany County's political history. Judge D. Cady Herrick of the Supreme Court at Albany, whose nomination Edward Murphy opposed at the Albany convention in 1891, and John Larkin, of Cohoes, who was from 1877 to 1883 county clerk of Albany County, and who is a political enemy of Mr. Murphy, have acted as advisers of the Albany County Democrats for years, and were hand in hand with encouragement for the recalcitrant legislators. Then, too, Messrs. Gorman and Garside are engaged in business rivalries verging upon bitterness, which precludes harmony in political as well as other relations. Mr. Garside occupies Cohoes territory as agent for the Phil. Armour Dressed Beef Concern of Chicago, and Mr. Gorman, as agent for the Swift Packing Company, disputes the Armour monopoly, and the prestige incident to the mayoralty is thus of value in a commercial sense.

While Judge Herrick acts as adviser for Assemblymen Hitt, La Grange, and Senator Parker, John Larkin is the Nestor of Democratic politics in the northern end of the county, and is the counselor of Assemblyman Gorman. All, however, are united in their divorcement from the Hill Democracy, and are pronounced Cleveland men. They are accordingly jealous of Murphy's power, and especially of his control of the canal patronage, which is really the secret of his influence. This sway over the canals is so absolute that if any of the Albany County Democrats want to put a man to work on the canal force they are obliged first to get the consent of Mr. Murphy over in Troy, a circumstance rendered all the more galling when it is remembered that the canals do not touch Troy only so far as it is on the Hudson, into which the canals discharge their freight from the Albany side. Conditions similar to these have for some years tended to generate hostility to Mr. Murphy on the part of the Democrats across the river, but the present revolt is the most serious that has ever occurred, inasmuch as it has assumed State proportions and attracted national attention, with results very grave to the Hill-Murphy party. The disaffection has spread so far that, besides deadlocking and finally humiliating the Hill majority in the Legislature, it has drawn into the fight other scattering discontents, and estranged them from the Hill wing of the party. Among these are Assemblyman Hall, of Clinton; Solon S. Laing, of Cattaraugus, and Ladue, of Putnam. Furthermore, the example has been bad for the hitherto well-disciplined Hill forces, and there are numerous Democratic members of the Assembly who would not previously have dared to disagree with the party, but who will hereafter have the courage to vote independently on such measures as the Excise bill, to which they are at heart opposed. Meanwhile, the opportunity having presented itself, Judge Herrick has been joined by other Cleveland lieutenants, such as ex-Mayor Grace, of New York, and Hon. Smith M. Weed, of the Nineteenth Senatorial District, all of whom have so directed the fight as to practically overturn the Hill power, on which were based the hopes of the Excise and Reapportionment bills, the results of the Maynard investigation, and the election contests, as well as many other party measures of greater or less importance. At the same time the Albany County Democrats, led by Mr. Hitt in the Assembly and by General Parker in the Senate, have forced the majority from its position and secured the passage of the Gorman bill after a most bitter fight in the Senate, and the Hitt Water Commissions bill has been restored to a place and advanced on the Assembly calendar, with fair prospects of becoming a law. The crisis came on Thursday, March 31st, when the Excise bill was defeated by the Albany County Democrats and their friends going over to the Republicans and opposing it, while simultaneously in the Senate Senator Parker, with Republican help, was only prevented from having the Gorman bill taken from the committee and passed, by the action of Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan in declaring the Senate adjourned amid one of the wildest scenes of uproar that has ever been known in that body.

On the following day a similar but greater pandemonium characterized the Assembly session, which was precipitously adjourned by Speaker (pro tem.) Sulzer, upon Mr. Hitt's moving the passage of the Albany Water Commissions bill; while in the Senate Mr. Parker, by sharp parliamentary tactics, secured the passage of the Gorman bill, which, after being threatened with mandamus proceedings, Lieutenant-Governor Sheehan signed, as president of the Senate, and allowed to go to the Governor. This defeat of his party called United States Senator Hill hurriedly to Albany from Washington, accompanied by Richard Croker, sachem of Tammany Hall. A hurried conference was held on Monday between the Hill and Cleveland factions, at which it was agreed that the Albany County bills should not meet with further objection, either in the Legislature or before the Governor, and the Albany County Democrats, by the same compact, promised to withdraw their organized opposition to the Excise, Reapportionment, and Tammany Hall New York Election Inspectors bills. But although this armistice was arranged, the bitterness engendered and the damage done to the well-disciplined Hill organization remained, and when on the 8th inst. Governor Flower vetoed the Gorman bill, the armistice was promptly broken, and at this writing the indications are that the Albany Democrats will vote with the Republicans on political measures for the rest of the session.

GEORGE HOBART VINING.

*Graphology*

TWENTY lines of handwriting sent care Graphological Department, FRANK LESLIE'S ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY, No. 110 Fifth Avenue, will entitle any reader to a short sketch of psychological traits, to be published in this column under any name or *nom-de-plume* specified.

Mosaic, Minneapolis, Minn.—Has somewhat of the gift of versatility, is also capable of diplomacy. He is well educated, good tempered in the main, ready in idea and speech, but is neither over-communicative nor impulsive in judgment. He is self-possessed, believes in himself, and has many small, unconfessed vanities. He is logical when unbiased, is capable of affection, and will win his way by finesse more often than by force.

Kentuckian, Henderson, Ky.—Is logical, frank and candid. His speech is ready and communicative, his will is firm and somewhat tenacious. He is observing, good-natured, *in print* rather deliberate, and methodical. Is very careful in attention to detail, and almost minutely particular in small matters. His talents are of the nature of law and order rather than that of ambition and enterprise.

Mary Jones, Keokuk, Iowa.—Is candid and truthful. She is capable of affection, is neat, fond of comfort and ease, is inclined to be generous and affectionate. She is somewhat positive and likes to control others, but in a passive manner, preferring at all times ease and deliberation to energetic activity. She is capable of discretion and reticence, and is persevering, but not impulsive or imaginative.

Ann Claypole, Keokuk, Iowa.—Shows in her handwriting a fair share of feminine tact, some activity and mental restlessness. She is ready in speech, vivacious, and a bit critical, is tenacious, and at all times impulsive. She is neat, though not methodically so, receives an idea readily and assimilates it without minutely remembering each point. She is capable of affection, and is possessed of some egotism.

James E. Matthews, Eureka, Cal.—Is active and energetic. He is observing, possessed of rapid instincts and a ready facility for grasping a situation and bending it to his advantage. He is ready in speech, but can be very reticent when he chooses. Though not methodical, and perhaps somewhat careless, he has a keen eye for small matters and a great capacity for work, which is effective if somewhat unpolished. He is egotistical, very persevering, and can make good use of finesse on occasion.

Chees, Buffalo, N. Y.—Is neat and careful, is possessed of considerable egotism and some small personal vanities. He is capable of sincere affection, and can be reticent when he chooses. He is candid and somewhat generous. His work is generally executed with elaborate and even fanciful care, and although not necessarily a weak man, there is need of concentration, and a great lacking of that intensity of force which will carry the ambitious pilgrim safely to the very summit of each hill of difficulty.

*Respectfully*





John S. Young.



James C. Möise



Chas. A. Butler



Col. A. W. Candell



F. C. Zacharie



John Fitzpatrick



E. H. McCaleb

THE LOUISIANA GUBERNATORIAL CONTEST—PORTRAITS OF THE COMMITTEE WHO CANVASSED THE RETURNS AND DECIDED FOR THE FOSTER (ANTI-LOTTERY) TICKET.  
[SEE EDITORIAL ARTICLE ON PAGE 194.]



THE LIVERY BARN AT TOWANDA



THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, EDGAR.



ALL THAT REMAINS OF THE MAIN BUSINESS STREET, TOWANDA



VIEW OF RUINS OF TOWANDA, KANSAS, LOOKING SOUTHWEST.



THE WRECKED PUBLIC SCHOOL BUILDING, EDGAR, NEBRASKA.

THE RECENT CYCLONES IN KANSAS AND NEBRASKA—SCENES IN SOME OF THE DEVASTATED TOWNS.—FROM PHOTOGRAPHS BY H. L. SMITHSON, WICHITA; C. R. LORY, EL DORADO, AND LINSTROM & STAYNER, EDGAR.—[SEE PAGE 199.]





THE KING MODEL HOUSES—PART OF BLOCK NORTH SIDE OF ONE HUNDRED AND THIRTY-EIGHTH STREET, BETWEEN SEVENTH AND EIGHTH AVENUES.

#### NEW YORK MODEL HOUSES.

We give on this page illustrations showing a front and rear view of a few of the Model Houses just completed on the West Side, at One Hundred and Thirty-eighth and One Hundred and Thirty-ninth streets, between Seventh and Eighth avenues, New York.

This is the first attempt made in New York to unite the best constructive skill and financial resources in "creating a neighborhood" of moderate-priced dwellings adapted for persons of taste and fair incomes, and the result will be watched with interest and the enterprise will doubtless find many imitators.

The stereotyped plan of building city houses has been abandoned for an entirely original design, having the following special features: Each house is set back twelve feet from the street, and the blocks are divided by cross-streets running at right angles, as in Philadelphia, so as to give access to the rear for grocery wagons and ash-carts, and thus keep the "business" part of housekeeping out of sight. Fountains and flowers will be placed at the intersection of these cross-streets, and ornamental iron gates at their entrance, to be closed at night.

The houses vary from seventeen to twenty feet in width and are three and four stories in height. The material chiefly used is buff brick, and their appearance is bright and cheerful. Three different architects have made the designs for these buildings, which are notable for their taste and harmony—Messrs. McKim, Mead & White, Mr. Bruce Price, and Mr. James Brown Lord.

Women, who best understand household arrangements, will appreciate the skill shown in planning these houses—the abundance of sunlight, the convenience of access, number of closets and like features.

Sanitary requirements have had special attention. The plumbing is of the best, executed under official supervision. The foundations were dug in sand, thus insuring a dry site.

Arrangements have been made with leading firms by which purchasers can buy everything needed to furnish them (from cellar to garret) at hotel rates.

These houses are built in the most substantial manner and will not require any repair for years. There is a superabundance of sunlight; ventilation is secured by open fire-places.

As is becoming the general rule in New York, the property,

which embraces nearly two hundred houses, is carefully restricted so that a buyer is secure against some neighbor building a lofty flat or stable or other undesirable building alongside of his house and thus creating a nuisance or depreciating the value of adjacent property. Indeed, every precaution which the wisest forethought can suggest seems to have been adopted with a view of absolutely guaranteeing the success of this important enterprise.

*The Real Estate Record and Guide* remarks editorially that the enterprise "deserves the sincere thanks and hearty good wishes of all those interested in the artistic advancement of New York."

A good example has been put before the building and buying public of New York of what can be done to make a block of dwellings in the middle of a city both pleasant to look at and habitable. Many other such examples have been set, but lacking the magnitude and completeness of this attempt they have not attracted attention. This present instance, however, cannot fail to do so. It shows excellently well that dwellings designed by the best architects in the profession can be built in such a way and at such a price as to make them very acceptable to the ordinary buyer."



THE KING MODEL HOUSES—CENTRAL AVENUE, SHOWING FOUNTAIN AT INTERSECTION OF CROSS STREET.



People who value time always use Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup to get rid of a cold. Salvation Oil, the great pain eradicator, cures rheumatism and neuralgia. 25 cents.

The attention of our readers is specially called to the statement of the Mutual Reserve Fund Life Association in another column. The figures show a very marked increase in business during 1891, and reflect great credit on the management of the company.

#### SUNDAY TRIPS.

ANNOUNCEMENT is made that the Fall River line will resume Sunday trips for the year, commencing next Sunday, April 3d. The steamers *Pilgrim* and *Plymouth* are now in commission.

A trip by the Fall River line is an agreeable one at any and all seasons. The constantly increasing patronage accorded this great route throughout the entire year bears satisfying testimony to the agreeable service and unsurpassed facilities which it places at the disposal of travelers at all times.

#### REVIEWING WASHINGTON, D. C.

PERSONALLY-CONDUCTED PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD TOURS.

The spring is the time for short vacations, and no better holiday could be arranged than that presented by a Pennsylvania Railroad personally-conducted tour to Washington, D. C., covering a period of three days. These tours, in charge of a tourist agent, have been the favorite medium for reviewing Washington, a city replete with interesting buildings, crowded with relics. The dates for the remaining tours in the series are March 17th, April 7th and 28th, and May 19th. The rate from New York is \$12.50, and this includes railroad fare in special train, hotel accommodations in Washington, and meals en route. The rate of \$11 from New York includes railroad fare and hotel accommodations only. The descriptive itinerary prepared for these tours is interesting, and it, with detailed information, will be sent upon application to tourist agent, Pennsylvania Railroad, 849 Broadway, New York.

THE TOURIST. Have you seen it? Utica, N. Y.

#### GOOD COOKING

is one of the chief blessings of every home. To always insure good custards, puddings, sauces, etc., use Gail Borden "Eagle" Brand Condensed Milk. Directions on the label. Sold by your grocer and druggist.

The Colorado Midland Railway passes through the most interesting portion of the Rocky Mountains. If you will send \$1.25 we will mail you, postage paid, three beautiful colored photographs of scenery, or for \$1 four beautiful photographic pictures. Address Charles S. Lee, General Passenger Agent, Denver, Colorado.

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ANGOSTURA BITTERS are the best remedy for removing indigestion. Sold by druggists.

Brown's Household Panacea, "The Great Pain Reliever," for internal and external use; cures cramps, colic, colds; all pain. 25c.

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#### CREDE CAMP, COLORADO.

The attention of investors, speculators, and mine-owners is called to this new mining district. This camp, now eighteen months old, is to-day shipping twenty-five carloads of ore per day. It is expected that by June 1st there will be fully ten thousand people in the camp.

The Denver and Rio Grande Railroad is the only line running trains directly to the camp. For information, rates of fare, etc., address S. K. Hooper, G. P. and T. A., Denver.

THE Sohmer Piano received the first medal of merit and diploma of honor at the Centennial Exhibition. It has the endorsement of the leading artists in the United States and foreign countries.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria.

When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.

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It is an old-fashion notion that medicine has to taste bad to do any good.

Scott's Emulsion is cod-liver oil with its fish-fat taste lost—nothing is lost but the taste.

This is more than a matter of comfort. Agreeable taste is always a help to digestion. A sickening taste is always a hindrance. There is only harm in taking cod-liver oil unless you digest it. Avoid the taste.

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## Film for KODAKS.

The completion of our new works at Rochester, N. Y., and Harrow, England, insures an abundant supply of transparent films for Kodaks, both in this country and Europe, from this time forward.

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46-inch, fine quality, best Spring Colorings,

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## Parasols, Sun Umbrellas.

Handsome Surah Ruffled Parasols, \$2.50, \$3.00  
Chiffon Ruffled Parasols, \$3.95, \$4.95  
Close Ruffled, Club-shaped Parasols (with case), \$2.75  
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Many Fancy Open-work Lace Novelties,

And Chiffon Taffeta, \$5.00 to \$15.00.

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This wine is used in nearly every New York and Brooklyn hospital, and also in many hospitals of the principal cities in the United States, because of its purity and strengthening qualities, as well as price.

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Good all the time. It removes the languor of morning, sustains the energies of noon, lulls the weariness of night.

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family medicine, while travelers, both by sea and land, find them to be indispensable. "We sell more of Ayer's Pills than of all other kinds put together, and they give perfect satisfaction."—Christensen & Haarlow, Druggists, Baldwin, Wis.

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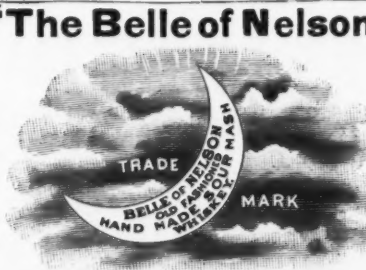
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which is absolutely  
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All sorts of stores sell it, especially druggists; all sorts of people use it.

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